THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following:

Indian Stamp Act I of 1879.
Schedule II No. 13 (*b*) and (*c*.)

(*b*·) "Leases, executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees"

1. Much discussion has been going on as to the real meaning of this provision, but we are all puzzled. We therefore refer it to you for your opinion.

2. Some say that leases, granted to cultivators without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, and which purport for a term not exceeding one year and the annual rent covered does not exceed one hundred rupees, should be on plain paper. But those which purport for a term exceeding one year, whatever sum the annual rent should be written on stamped paper.

3. Others give a totally different opinion. They say that such leases, as purport for a term not exceeding one year, whatever sum the annual rent, either more or less than one hundred rupees, should be on plain paper. *Or* those in which the annual rent does not exceed one hundred rupees, whatever may be the term of years, either less or more than one year, or if there be no term at all, should also be on plain paper.

4. These persons hold that by the application of the disjunctive conjunction "or" leases are divided into two classes. In the first, term of year has been mentioned but not the sum of the annual rent, which may be to any amount or so. It is because when the term of year in a lease would not be more than one year only, the annual rent may be thereon to any amount.—100,500 or so. In the second, the sum of annual rent has been fixed (*i. e.*) not exceeding one hundred rupees, but the term of year has not been made mention of. As the term of year may be either greater or less than one year, or there may be no term at all. Thus they affirm that the leases purporting for cultivation only are exempted from stamp duty and this exemption has been in force for a long time, (Vide Stamp Act X of 1862, Schedule I No. 42 and Act XVIII of 1869 section 15, 9 and 10) Besides these they plead good many arguments regarding the exemption which I need not repeat.

5. I of course agree with the last mentioned persons, but the practice, which has come into vogue, is in accordance with the first mentioned opinion.

The second reading is correct. The two conditions laid down are alternative. Firstly, if a cultivator's lease without payment of a fine or premium, be for a period not exceeding one year, whatever the amount of rent, it is exempt from the stamp duty. Secondly, if the period of the lease exceed one year, but the rent does not exceed one hundred rupees, it is likewise exempt from the stamp duty. The meaning of the article is quite clear, and we cannot conceive why there should be so much doubt and dispute as our correspondent asserts. The present form was introduced in the amended Stamp Bill at the instance of the British Indian Association.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us on the Civil Service question:

In the recent discussions about the new Civil Service rules and in your admirable articles on the subject in which you acquiesce in the lowering of the pay, you seem to have lost sight of one important fact, viz., that two-thirds of pay in the lower grades of service, to which alone I believe the natives will be made eligible for another century or so, if effect is at all given to the new rules, would virtually mean nothing. A Native Assistant Collector will have to begin with Rs. 266, while our Moonsiffs begin at Rs. 250. In fact up to the first class Jointship the concession will be only a nominal one, and I do not think your most sanguine expectations will lead you to think that Government would give a district to a native in a hurry. Even if these expectations should be exceeded, still I do not hope to live to see a native climbing beyond the lowest ladder of the Magistracy on a pay of Rs, 1,000 a month, which is now being drawn by many a native Small Cause Court Judge.

In one respect the Native Civil Servant under "the new conditions" would be worse off than his brother in the subordinate Judicial or Executive Service. For the sake of his position he shall have to keep up a much better style of living. A village Moonsiff may rot in a cow-shed, or a Deputy—say a six hundred or seven hundred wallah—may live in blessed oblivion in some obscure corner of a station, without attracting much attention, but his brother the native assistant living in the same fashion would be an object of ridicule and would be straightway painted in damning colours in the columns of the noble "Pi." It may be in your recollection that a Deputy Magistrate was turned out of Baraset, because the poor man did not keep the Sub-divisional house well-furnished. A Native Magistrate succeeding a European officer must either live in the same house occupied by his predecessor and in the same respectable style, or directly lower his prestige. A *Judge Baboo* may do, a *Magistrate Baboo* wont, for you have only to go to a Mofussil Station and see the difference in the living even of a village Moonsif and a Sub-divisional officer. I do not of course mean any reflection on the former. Far from it. But what I wish you to understand is that in the Executive Service a good appearance is a necessity. It is not enough that you have got a superior place. You must make the people see that you have got it. A Native Magistrate living after the manner of a poor struggling Deputy or an obscure Moonsiff would prove a contemptible failure. He must live as his European predecessors did, though he may not eat the same food and wear the same dress, and if he does it, with a pay of Rs, 1,000 his position financially would be worse than that of his brother in the subordinate services on half his pay. True, Europeans come from a great distance, but at the same time it is equally true that with increase of pay calls upon a native's purse also increase in such a variety of forms that they are utterly unknown to a European, who have only to think for himself and his wife, and for a few years for his children.

Thus the concession given by the new rules is a delusion and a snare. It is a veritable *Delhi ka Laddoo*. However the whole public and the native services particularly are anxiously awaiting its issue. Two weeks more and the time for giving effect to the rules will be at hand. Believing that something will be done I will venture to indicate a direction in which if it is done it will be really a boon. If the Government is in earnest, nothing would give us greater satisfaction than to see a really able native officer placed in charge of the District of Pooree. No where it is such a crying necessity as there. The peculiar religious importance of the place will at once point to this necessity. The Temples of Pooree make it what it is; nothing can be a greater mistake as has been seen during the late car festival, than to place a district like this in charge of a foreigner who has no sympathy with its religion. We cannot enter the Temples and therefore can exercise no control there and yet that is *the first and last* duty of the executive head of the Pooree District. The Temples—the glories of Indian architecture—are one by one crumbling down to the earth; the miscreants who hang about them play most infamous tricks; the princely donations in the hands of the mohantas are being wasted; and yet for aught we know a European Magistrate cares for them—a fig! There is very little work in the District. The magistrate for all practical purposes is a pensioner. Should it please Government it may be divided into two Sub-Divisions—Pooree and Pipli—and a native Joint placed in charge of the former. I hardly think there is work for two Sub-Divisions; but the presence of an officer at Pipli which is on the high road, would be an endless blessing to the pilgrims. Pooree is just the place where Government can begin the working of the new rules, with economy to itself and incalculable advantage to the public. It can kill two birds with one stone and the measure would give satisfaction to whole India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, for whole India is interested in that outlying place.

Our correspondent might have seen that in our last issue we have ourselves raised the question of the initial pay of the Native Civilians. We are of opinion that the pay of the Native Civilians up to a certain point ought to be equalized with that of the English Civilians, otherwise there will be little difference between the members of the subordinate executive service and the new Native Civilians.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN GUARDIAN publishes the following tabular statement of the Eurasian population throughout British India (exclusive of British Burmah):

Year of Census.	Division by Local Governments.	Total population.	Males.	Females.
1871	Madras Presidency ...	26,450	13,091	13,359
1872	Bombay Do. ...	4,226	1,864	1,587
1872	N.-W. Provinces ...	2,701	1,213	1,488
1868	Punjab ...	3,379	1,727	1 652
1869	Oudh ...	985	490	495
1872	Bengal and Assam ...	20,279		
1872	Central Provinces ...	1,352		
1971	Mysore ...	2,919		
	Grand total ...	62,291		

The writer adds 10,000 on account of "Indo-Portugese" in Bombay, raising the total to 70,000. We wish our contemporary had stated what amount the Eurasians contribute to the general revenues of the State.

ON THE last day of the Parliamentary Session, Professor Fawcett presented petitions from the Cumpta Taluk, North Canara, Bombay, praying for the repeal of the Indian License Tax, and from members of the Puna Sarvajanick Sabha, representing Native inhabitants of the Deccan and Poona, asking that further facilities may be afforded to Natives of India, who enter the Indian Civil Service.

BABU GRISH CHUNDER GHOSE, late Subordinate Judge, has been permitted by His Excellency the Viceroy to retain, as a personal distinction, the title of "Rai Bahadur," which he enjoyed whilst holding office.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has signified her pleasure to receive Phya Bhashakarwongse, the Siamese Envoy now in London. The subject-matter of his mission is now under the consideration of the English Foreign Office. His Excellency will shortly pay a ceremonial visit to the Emperor of Germany.

THE RESULT of the appeal in the Casorati case to the Punjab Chief Court is that the prisoner has been sentenced to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment.

TUESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

A CANAL across Florida is talked of in America; by utilizing two rivers, the St. Johns and the Suwanee about 60 miles of canal would make an immense saving in shipping to and from New Orleans and other Gulf parts.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS says:

We notice that in America the fashion is rapidly spreading among the religious weekly papers of taking a vacation of a week or two, so that all hands from office-boy to editor may have a breathing spell in the hottest weather and a chance at a change of air. It is not a bad idea. Readers will appreciate the visits of their favorite journal all the better for a slight intermission, and writers can do better work after a brief rest.

But in Bengal it is proposed to abolish the Durga Puja holidays! Apart from religious grounds a general vacation for a fortnight for the public is necessary on sanitary grounds.

THE NEW PROTECTIVE Tariff of Germany has seriously affected the exports from England to that country—particularly in the case of pig-iron and railroad iron. Cotton yarn also shews a falling-off of nearly one-third in value. What would have England done if Germany had been an Asiatic country?

ACCORDING to a memoranda published in Germany the following are the highest points reached by existing railways. The Appenine line reaches a height of 2,024 ft; the Black Forest line, 2,789 ft; the Semmering, 2,920 ft; the Caucasious line, 3,198 ft; the St. Gothard (tunnel) 3,786 ft.; the Baenner 4,475 ft.; mont Cenis (tunnel) 4,390 ft.; the North Pacific 5,420 ft.; the Central Pacific 7,021 ft.; the Union Pacific 8,573 ft.; while a Railway over the Andes climbes to 15,646 feet.

IN REPLY to some reference on the question, the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania has written to the Madras Government, saying that he doubts whether it would be advantageous to the Eurasian to encourage his emigration; that in the Colony the field for employment is limited, and the Eurasian would find obstacles based on prejudice which would militate against his success. A few good carpenters, masons, able-bodied farm-labourers, and domestic servants might find employment without difficulty.

THE ECONOMIST WRITES: "The rumour that Prince Bismarck has felt some degree of hesitation about the permanent maintenance of a single gold standard in Germany appears to be correct, though the exact details of the plan to be followed have not yet been made public. The *Berlin Borsen Zeitung* states that although Prince Bismarck has not announced to the American Government, as reported, that he was willing to return or go to a double standard, yet that the negotiations which have taken place render it probable that a decision will be arrived at in this direction." An immense advantage would accrue to all silver-using countries if this expectation be realised.

FOR THE first time the Government of Ceylon will hold an auction sale of pearl-oysters. A local paper says they have been carefully assorted and lotted according to quality, size, color, &c., and have been valued at about Rs. 25,000, but as the official valuation of experts is always understood to be below the market value the writer expects them to realise from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000. There are 27 lots arranged according to quality. The first lot contains only four pearls of the finest description known to dealers as Ani Anuthori.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

THE KHEDIVE has, it is stated, received intelligence that King John of Abyssinia has broken the treaty of 1877, has put himself at the head of a large army, and has invaded Upper Egypt. Orders have been sent to Suez to send all available troops to Massowah.

THOSE WHOSE deeds are dark it is said shun the light, but King Theebaw it seems has reversed the proverb. A contemporary says that attracted by the experiments which have been made in this country with the electric light, King Theebaw sent an agent over to Calcutta to purchase the largest portion of the company's machines and plant in Calcutta and Bombay, including the apparatus that was lately employed in illuminating the Hooghly Bridge. The Burmese agent paid down Rs. 80,000 in hard cash, and we are informed that the entire cost of the lights—40 of Jablokoff's, and eight of the Regulator system—and fixing them in the Royal palace and gardens at Mandalay, will be no less than Rs. 1,00,000.

THE OFFICIAL MESSENGER of St. Petersburgh announces that the loss in property, caused by conflagrations in Russia for the single month of July, amounts to 8,003,336 roubles.

INDIA we observe is figuring in the extra-Parliamentary orations in England. Mr. Reed. M. P. for Cardiff, in addressing his constituents, gave a prominent place to India in his speech. The *Standard* says:

He quoted various statements affecting the internal condition of India, and he said if all these were true, the administration of that country was not only dishonorable, but a fraud on the people of India, a fraud and an imposition which they would not dare to thrust upon the people in this country, and which was only kept up in India, because the people were kept under the musket and the bayonet. The speaker also criticised the policy of the Earl of Beaconsfield in relation to the Afghan and Zulu wars.—When he sat down, the usual vote of confidence in him as a candidate was passed.

He condemned the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment. He said, "in India a State Church is a crying abuse, because it is supported for the benefit of a very small minority. Endow Hinduism, Mahomedanism, and Buddhism, or else disendow the Church of England." The State in India has no religion, and ought therefore to have no religious establishment of its own.

BRITISH BURMAH has been flooded. The railway station at Prome is under water, there being from three to four feet of water all over the place. The trains have to stop some distance short of Prome, to which place passengers are conveyed by boats. The line has been breached in several places.

MR. W. E. FORSTER M. P., exhorts England, in the matter of the Zulu war, to return to sanity and the ten commandments. "Thou shalt not murder," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not covet anything which is thy neighbour's," are commandments, he says, as applicable to States as to individuals.

THE REPORT of Mr. Forrest, British Consul at Tientsin, that the deaths from starvation in China during the late famine reached a total of nine and a half millions is confirmed by Mr. Hillier also of the consular service, who, within six months, has visited the desolated provinces. Whole districts, once densely populated, are now almost uninhabited. The efforts of the Government to send aid were frustrated by the bad roads and the fact that the people *en route* seized the pack-horses and mules, to devour them. No fiction can surpass in horror the scenes described by Mr. Forrest.

THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW says a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the much lamented Miss Toru Dutt:

"It is not too much to say that in her passed away the only writer of Indian birth who has yet shown any prospect of enriching English literature. The writings of other Hindoos in our language have been creditable and even clever, experiments; Toru Dutt alone seems to have possessed the combination of original genius and absolute knowledge which would have enabled her to succeed. . . . . Every reader will regret that Toru Dutt's ambition led her to imagine life in Europe instead of describing what lay around her. A novel of Hindoo manners by a Hindoo of such genius and insight would have been not a mere curiosity as Mlle. d'Arvers must always remain but an invaluable addition to our knowledge of the East. There is every reason to believe that in intellectual power Toru Dutt was one of the most remarkable women that have lived. Had George Sand or George Eliot died at the age of twenty-one they would certainly not have left behind them any proof either of application or of originality superior to those bequeathed to us by Toru Dutt; and we discover little of merely ephemeral precocity in the attainments of this singular girl. Mr. Carlye's definition of genius as the ability to take infinite pains is exemplified in what we know of Toru Dutt's untiring energy and literary pertinacity."

AN AMPTA Correspondent writes to say that the recent order of Government transferring the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Ampta and the Deputy Magistrate of Mohishrekha over the villages comprised in the Khanacool Police Station to Jehanabad has given rise to great discontent, inasmuch as it amounts to a denial of justice to many, who may not be able to afford time and expense incidental to long and troublesome journeys. He therefore suggests that it would be more equitable if the villages under the jurisdiction of the Chitrasapore Outpost and such parts of the Juggutbullubpore Station as are close to the Ampta Station, were included in that Station, and their civil and criminal work re-transferred to Ampta and Mohishrekha as before.

A TUMLOOK Correspondent says that the file of the Munsif's Court in Tumlook is very heavy, and that the arrears are increasing. The Government lately gave an additional Munsiff, but he is so frequently sent away on deputation that his services are rarely available, and the pressure of work remains unabated. It has become absolutely necessary to attach two Munsiffs permanently to Tumlook.

UNDER A recent circular of the Inspector General of Registration the rates of commission allowed to rural Sub-Registrars have been fixed at reduced rates, and though the order was issued in August it is to take effect retrospectively from 1st Apil last, and those sub-registrars who have drawn commissions at higher rates than those now fixed will have to refund the balance, and if any have drawn at lower rates, the difference will be made good to them. There is a proviso, however, in the circular under which if the emoluments of a sub-registrar exceed the maximum limit, which is considered a fair remuneration at the rates now prescribed, the payment of the commission bills is to be withheld pending further orders. We do not quarrel with the provisions of the circular, as the Government is the best judge of the public interests, and the parties seeking employment in the Department are at perfect liberty to keep away from it, but we think it is very hard and unfair to give retrospective effect to a measure of retrenchment, which will entail loss upon the incumbents, who pay their own establishment, and who would have trimmed their course according to circumstances, if they could have anticipated the orders of Government.

FRIDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

THE RUSSIAN TURKESTAN GAZETTE dated the 17th June 1879 contains the following:

1. On the 16th June (N.S.) Major General *Trotski* Military Governor of the Syr Darya Province arrived at Tashkend returning from St. Petersburg.

2. The famine in China is still raging in a terrible manner killing hundred thousands of people. The streets of many towns and villages are full of its victims, helplessly dying among the bodies of the dead. Driven by hunger many of the starving wretches eat the flesh of these dead, while others kill their own parents or children to sustain life. A young man aided by his father, has recently killed his own bride for the same purpose. In fact many of the settlements have completely lost their inhabitants.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE HINDU of Madras has apparently missed the real point at issue between ourselves and the Indian Association regarding the Civil Service Resolution passed at their recent Town Hall meeting. In his innocence our contemporary says:

The expression "Every reasonable facility refers" to the difficulties thrown in the way of our competing with Her Majestys British-born subjects for the Civil Service. We are required to go to England before 19 and there undergo a probation of two years. The removal of these restrictions is the facility meant by the meeting.

We wish this were the meaning of the Resolution. But the organs of the Association now openly avow that "the period of probation must be passed in England." Does our contemporary assent to this proposition? We fear not. Let him read the further discussions we have had on the subject, and he will then perceive whether we or the Indian Association have correctly represented the sense of the nation about it.

REFERRING to the above subject the *Amirtabazar Putrica* says:

In his comments upon the recent proceedings of the Indian Association, the *Hindoo Patriot* has taken an unassailable ground. We did not know before that the members of the Indian Association thought that a residence for sometime in England was *sine qua non* for an entry into the precincts of the Civil Service. We did know, however, that the leading members of that body held such opinions; but we were not prepared to see such opinions fastened upon the unwilling shoulders of those whom they sought to represent. If there was yet any doubt on the point, *Brahmo Public Opinion* removes it by declaring that "the period of probation must be passed in England." The orthodox community may be very foolish, and superstitious, but they are yet the nation. and the Indian Association must either represent them, or the dozen or so Hindoo gentlemen returned from England. If they chose to represent the former, they must honestly represent the views of their constituents, however erroneous they may be. It is manifestly unjust to take money from the orthodox community, and speak in their name, for the purpose of increasing the number of a community who, as soon as they return from England leave apart by themselves. and display. by almost every act of their life, their hatred of everything that is Hindoo.

WE TAKE the following from the *Bombay Review*:

Our local contemporary the *Indu Prokash* writes indignantly on some rather silly and wholly uncalled for remark by the Hon. Mr. Lionel Ashburner about the administration of justice under the Peishwas. Our contemporary very aptly advises the Councillor not to throw stones while he is himself living in a glass house. We regret Mr. Ashburner should so often carp at his imaginary foes "the sedition-mongers" of Poona or elsewhere. With reference to the Khote Bill we would ask why was it read first time and submitted for a select Committee's opinion before being published and circulated, as is the rule? This was playing at legislation, to say the least of it; and we are glad to hear now that, in deference to remonstance, the Select Committee are allowed longer time to deliberate on the Bill than was at first announced.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter from a respectable native Christian on the employment of natives in the Civil Service. As it has been published in other papers, we need not give it in these columns, but we will make the following extract from it:

I fear most missionaries are opposed to the employment of Natives in the higher ranks of Government Service, but be their reasons what they may, statements like the above can not but make our countrymen look upon the missionary as their enemy. The missionary in this country should not interfere with politics, and he should not also libel a whole nation by stating that the Native is wanting in truth, justice honesty, impartiality, and fair dealing. It is fortunate however that our rulers are not guided by the missionaries in their acts. The Government by opening the civil service to the natives of India have recognized the fact, that the children of the soil must have a share in the Government of their country, and this is based on the principle that justice must be done to all.

Coming as the above statement does from a native Christian, it has a peculiar significance.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS says that the rumour is gaining ground that the Board of Revenue will be abolished. It is said that the Audit Department of the Board will be transferred to the Collector of Sea Customs, and the Land Revenue Department to the several District Collectors. No arrangements have yet been made with regard to opium and salt. All appeals in revenue matters will lie direct to the local Government.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE gives currency to the following rumours:

Among the native community in and around Peshawur persistent rumours are circulating, to the effect that large numbers of fighting-men, including a considerable gathering of Mohmunds, with Mahmed Sadik Khan, the ruler of Lalpora, have assembled near Dakka; that several Bijour Ghazis are also in attendance at the same spot; that the Governor of Jellalabad is actively employed in stirring up the people to oppose the English advance; and that the Bonairs are not only excited, but even meditate a raid into British territory.

We need hardly say that we do not put faith in these rumours.

SATURDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

A CHHATAK correspondent writes: "The advent of the Konor, a bird which resembles an eagle, forbodes the cessation of rains, which have nearly ceased. The work of transplantation is nearly over. Prices have declined a little and there is every prospect of a further fall. The days are very sultry but mornings and evenings rather cool."

THE GOVERNMENT, writes a correspondent, has issued an order to the effect that the Moonsiff of Ranaghat will hold his court for 15 days at Ranaghat and 15 days at Choadanga. Under the existing arrangement a contested case is seldom disposed of finally in less than a year, but under the new arrangement our correspondent fears it will take two years.

A DOGACHI correspondent informs us that Babu Hurronath Shaha has distinguished himself as a sportsman by bagging a leopard 6 feet long and 3½ high which had intruded into his garden. The Babu has sustained some injury from his musket being heavily loaded.

THE LAST report on the weather and the state and prospects of the crops is more cheering. There have been good showers in the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora and Midnapore. In Hooghly, however, want of rain is much felt for the winter paddy. In Beerbhoom there is every prospect of an average crop and in a tract 8 miles by 5 scarcely 8 annas is expected. In the Nuddea district there was a further rise of the rivers, but the waters are now subsiding. In Moorshedabad much injury is done to standing crops in many places. In the Rajshahye, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions the prospects of winter crops are now fair. In the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions all except winter crops have been more or less damaged. The rainy season crops have been in most places wholly destroyed. In the Orissa Division the outlook in the Cuttack and Pooree districts is fair; in Balasore owing to unequal fall of rains the prospects are indifferent. In the Chota Nagpore Division the rice prospects are excellent everywhere.

THERE WERE 878 deaths in the Suburbs of Calcutta during the month of August last, which exceeded those of the previous month by 21. There were deaths from cholera 21, small-pox 4, fever 471, bowel complaints 168, and from other causes 214. The number of deaths in Hospitals and other public institutions in the Suburbs was 183.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 20th September were 215, of which 6 were from cholera, 66 from fever, 25 from bowel complaints, 6 from accidents, 30 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born and five persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 13.

WE LEARN that Nursey Kessowjee has been found guilty of cheating and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE INDU-PROKASH says that there is no truth in the rumour that Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, has recommended the reduction of his own salary. Whether true or not, the rumour points the direction in which economy should be enforced.

THE BENGALEE still persists in asserting that the nation wants that Indian candidates for Civil Service employ should pass the period of probation in England. In his last issue he admitted that the orthodox community were opposed to such a course; if so, will he have the goodness to say whether the nation is orthodox or heterodox? So much for the sense of the nation on the subject. The writer then

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assumes that we are opposed to the education of Indians in England altogether; he is not old enough to know what we had written on the subject, but if he will refer to our old files he will find that we have always encouraged our youths in proceeding to England for education, and have assisted some of them in raising funds for their benefit; to those who have returned from England we have taken a pleasure in stretching forth the hand of followship, and although they have not conformed to national customs we have never been backward in acknowledging their merits or missed an opportunity to help them forward. But it is one thing that Indian youths should voluntarily go to England for education and for bettering their prospects in life and another thing that they should be compelled to proceed thither in order to establish their natural right to serve their own country. It is this compulsory measure against which we protest, and we are confident that the nation endorses this opinion. As for pay we observe that our contemporary concedes that the Indian Civilian should be paid less than the English Civilian, but that the difference in favour of the latter should be called "foreign service allowance." But what did we write on the subject? We thus wrote in our issue of the 1st instant:

In 1875 the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, while advocating the more extended employment of natives in the Civil Service, recommended a lower scale of pay for the Native Civilians on the following plan. He would give a personal allowance to the English Civilian; this personal allowance, he said, would be the "pay of his rank," and would be a sort of retaining fee in consideration of which the civilian would hold himself at the orders of the Indian Government. All appointments might then be thrown open, the only difference being that when one of these appointments was held by a civilian, he would draw the pay of his rank in addition to that of the appointment. "A similar system," he observes, "exists already I believe with regard to the Public Works Department. A certain salary is fixed for, say, an Executive Engineer. If a Civil Engineer or a native is appointed to this post he draws this salary which corresponds with the value of the work to be done. If a Royal Engineer is appointed he draws, in the addition to the salary, the pay of his rank." We think this is a fair and equitable principle.

Where is then difference between us and our contemporary on this particular point? But we are of opinion that the lower rate of salary for the Native Civilian should commence where the maximum salary of the uncovenanted service would cease, otherwise the former would be a loser, and there would be no practical distinction between the uncovenanted and the covenanted service. By insisting upon the Indian candidates passing the period of probation in England as a compulsory measure the Indian Association is simply shewing that it is not an exponent of the nation in this matter.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Administration Report of the Garrow Hills for 1878-79. 2. Annual Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1878. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. 48, Part II. No. 2, 1879. 4. Notes on Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, by a Teacher. 5. Journal of the National Indian Association for September, No. 105, 1879. 6. Second Annual Report of the Burhoo (24-Pergs.) Library for 1878. 7. The Koran translated into Bengali, by Rajendernath Dutt, No. 2. 8. Life of Joan of Arc in Bengali, by Koylashchunder Sinha. 9. Paricharika, a Bengali monthly, for Assin, No. 5, Vol. 2. 10. Dr. Field's Digest of the Rent Law.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, September 22nd.—Cetewayo has been sent a prisoner to Capetown, Sir G. Wolseley has announced that the Zulu Chiefs have signed conditions of peace. Zululand is to be divided into independent territories under two Residents. Importation of arms is prohibited.

22nd.—Sir Edward Malet has been appointed British Agent and Consul General at Alexandria.

24th.—The London Press warmly approve of the Austro-German understanding, which, they say, will be a guarantee for the maintenance of peace and security against Russian aggression.

23.—An understanding has been arrived at between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Waddington with reference to affairs in Egypt and the Greek Frontier question.

22nd.—The *Turkistan Gazette* states that an envoy from Tekke Turkomans arrived at Merv in July last, to ask assistance against the Russians, and that half the Turkomans of Merv promised their co-operation, the others, esteeming the friendship of Russia, refused to assist the Tekkes.

25th.—Prince Bismarck has visited Dresden and now returned to Berlin. The semi-official *Agence Russe* contradicts formally the assertion that Russian intrigue has been at work in Afghanistan, and states that, had Russia intended to create difficulties there, she would have liberated, instead of acting as guardian over, Abdul Rahman. The same paper adds that the events that have lately transpired in Asia prove the necessity for an understanding between England and Russia.

26th.—The latest advices from Capetown state that Sir Garnet Wolseley had arrived at Utreht, and that all the hostile Zulu Chiefs had surrendered. Consols 97⅛.

27th.—The death is announced of Field Marshal Sir William Rowan. The Troopship *Jumna* sailed from Portsmouth yesterday with 2,000 reliefs on board.

Alexandria, September 22nd.—New Egyptian ministry under the Presidency of Raiz Pacha formed.

Vienna, September 21st.—Prince Bismarck has arrived here. It is semi-officially stated that during his visit views will be exchanged with the Austrian Government respecting the mutual interests of the two Empires, and that, if they coincide, a written understanding for a future common policy may possibly ensure.

23rd.—The interviews between Bismarck and Andrassy have resulted in showing that the interests of Germany and Austria are identical and will be peaceably asserted.

St. Petersburg, September 24th.—The *Golos* announces that the expedition against the Tekke Turcomans will be hurried on in order to finish by the autumn and that Persia has promised to assist with supplies. A Chinese Envoy has arrived at Livadia for the purpose of signing the Russo-Chinese treaty. He will return subsequently to China leaving a permanent embassy at St. Petersburg.

26th.—The Russian paper *Vedomosti* states that the appointment of Tergukasoff in the place of the late General Lazareff has altered the task of the expeditionary force against the Tekke Turkomans, which will now be confined to the occupation of Zedrinkugh. The same journal disavows all idea of the Russians proceeding to Merve or Herat, which could only be reached by way of Bonhara (? Bokhara). The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the news that the vanguard of the Russian expeditionary force against the Tekke Turkomans had been defeated at Guzak Tepe and compelled to fall back, and also states that an expeditionary force has been despatched to Kepetdagh.

Paris, September 26th.—The *Temps* states that in the interview which took place at Vienna between Bismarck and the French Ambassador to the Austrian Court, the former said that the closeness of the relations between Germany and Austria ought not to be a cause of disquiet to France, and added that he believed the relations between Germany and France were daily becoming closer. Germany, he said, is content, and wishes henceforth to live in peace. M. Tracou has been appointed French Minister at Teheran.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Friday, the 3rd October at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 4th October next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Sulphurous Anhydride.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XVII.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—THE NATIVE ARMY.

GENERAL ORFEUR CAVENAGH, late Governor of the Straits Settlements read at a recent meeting of the East India Association a paper on the Native army in India, which has since been published. As the subject of which the General treats has of late acquired considerable importance, we will make a few remarks on his paper. He gives an interesting account of the formation of the Native army in India. "For several years after the first appearance of the British in the East the military establishment of the East India Company was confined to a few hundred troops, recruited from the different nationalities of Europe, and from the descendants of the Portuguese who had settled in India; the Natives attached being entirely undisciplined and imperfectly armed, and consequently of little value as soldiers." The distinguished French Governor, Dupleix, was the first to discover the advantages to be derived from the aid of a well-disciplined Native force, led by European officers. The example he set was, however, speedily followed, and the course thus pursued was attended with the greatest success." In forming a Native army in India, the English, it will thus be seen, trod in the footsteps of their neighbours and rivals, the French. The Indian army, points out General Cavenagh, consists of three distinct forces—the army of Bengal, the army of Madras, and the army of Bombay, besides the Punjab Frontier Force consisting of six Cavalry and twelve Infantry regiments with five batteries of artillery. The recruiting fields of these three armies are different. The Bengal Sepoys are men selected from amongst the races to be found in the Upper Provinces. In Madras the Native Cavalry troopers are generally Mahomedans, and the Native Infantry Mahomedans and Hindus of the higher castes. The Madras men "are, as a rule, smaller in stature, and physically inferior to the Bengal Sepoys, but, they are active and capable of enduring a great deal of fatigue with little food, and suffer great army hardships without a murmur." The Bombay is recruited indiscriminately from all classes—Mahomedans, Hindus, Jews and Christians. In all the three Presidencies the Native soldier receives merely a fixed rate of pay and is quartered in Native huts. General Cavenagh states that when he first joined the Indian army the Sepoy was personally attached to his European officer; but the case is widely different now. The General writes:—"Latterly, however, this tie had become materially weakened, mainly owing to the introduction of a system of centralization, under which officers became merely ciphers at the head of troops or companies. This was a grave error. The officer ceased to take an interest in his men, and satisfied himself with receiving the daily reports and performing his duties with a listless, and indifferent spirit not calculated to inspire those under him with affection or respect; whilst the Sepoy ceased to look upon him as his natural friend and protector, and only approached him when compelled to do so in the execution of his duty." The system of centralization, to our thinking, is not wholly, nor even mainly, responsible for the disappearance of the kindly feeling which formerly existed between the Sepoy and his European officer. The circumstances, which gradually created a wide gulf between them, have been graphically described in the first volume of Sir John Kaye's *History of the Sepoy War*. The European Civilian has similarly ceased to take much interest in the people he rules; and the causes are the same in both cases. The facilities now available for seeing Europe and the enjoyments provided by the presence of his own countrymen and countrywomen, more especially the latter, at all stations have withdrawn the European's heart from Indian objects; and he has ceased to look upon the Native as his friend.

General Cavenagh discusses the present organisation of the Indian Army. He condemns the change under which the whole Army was placed upon the Irregular footing officered from three bodies styled respectively the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps. He considers the number of seven European officers non-attached to each Native Infantry regiment insufficient. This subject was thoroughly discussed three years ago and disposed of. Lord Napier of Magdala, the late Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Henry Norman, the late Military Member of Council, completely demonstrated the sufficiency of the present number of European officers attached to Native Infantry regiments; and the Marquis of Salisbury, the Secretary of State for India, concurred in their views. The question has been set at rest after mature and careful consideration; and nothing has been yet adduced to shew that it ought to be re-opened. The present system assumes that Native officers, who have been hitherto kept too much on the back-ground, should be brought into greater prominence; and that the companies are, in action, to be led only by them, the European leaders simply exercising a general supervision over them, it is therefore, of the highest importance to introduce a better class of Native officers into the Indian Army. They as a rule were hitherto drawn from the ranks. But Lord Napier, when Commander-in-chief, desired that young Native gentlemen of good family should be invited to join the army by the offer of direct commissions, that is to say, they should begin as officers without first going through the drudgery of service in the ranks. But His Lordship was not properly supported by commanding officers of regiments in carrying out his noble idea. Lord Salisbury, in his despatch on the organisation of the Indian Army sent out about two and a half years ago, impressed on the Government of India the importance of appointing scions of good houses as Native officers. We do not know what, if any, steps have been taken by the Military Department, to give effect to the views of the late Secretary of State in this matter. There are hundreds of young men of noble families to whom military and political careers have been rendered impossible by the English conquest. These men have no scope for their energies, no prospect of satisfying their ambition. They are pining for employment suited to their capacities and aspirations. They care not to hold charge

of a purgana or sit on some inferior judicial bench. It is certainly the duty of the Government to utilize the military qualities of these men, and furnish them with a suitable career in the public service. We trust this important question will receive the attentive consideration of Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission. We are glad to notice that General Cavenagh recommends the abolition of the separate commands and military departments of the minor Presidencies. There is, indeed, no reason why the distinct staff for Bombay and Madras should not be done away with, except that the measure would lead to the loss of a large amount of valuable patronage. We think also that the Madras Army is susceptible of considerable reductions, as indicated by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot when a Member of Government of the Southern Presidency. As Sir Alexander is still fortunately in the country, he will, we have no doubt, urge his views on this subject on the attention of the Army Commission now sitting at Simla.

ANNEXATION OR NO ANNEXATION ?

ANNEXATION or no annexation of Affghansthan is the question of the hour. The Government is undoubtedly bound to avenge the cruel outrage committed by the mutinous soldiery of the Amir, but what is to be the sequel of the second campaign ? As yet we have but a dim perception of the situation in Affghansthan. It is not clear whether the Amir is friendly to us or not. From what has transpired we are inclined to think that he is not hostile to us, but that he is simply helpless. But be his attitude what it may, the people of Affghansthan do not apparently like the presence of the British in their country. Lord Lytton in his Proclamation of the War against Affghansthan had made a distinction between the Amir Shere Ali and his subjects, but the latter are not evidently disposed to take credit for friendliness, which had been given to them. Then, again, we do not know what will be the nature of the second compaign. Will our march to Kabul be easy as Sir Frederic Roberts seems to suppose ? Will the border tribes oppose or facilitate our progress ? Will the Heratis present a front of opposition ? Will the people of Affghansthan remain neutral ? Will the Amir, supposing that he is now friendly, cast in his lot with us in case his subjects rise against us ? These are questions, which we are not now in a position to answer, but we may take it for granted that whatever the opposition, British arms, valor, and gold will ultimately triumph. But what should be the future policy of our Government ? This question must be now agitating the minds of our statesmen both here and in England. We observe that the military party advocate the annexation of Affghansthan. Have they calculated the cost ? This question was last year very fully discussed on both sides, and we for one are of opinion that the arguments of the anti-annexationists were simply overwhelming. By far the most important contributions to this controversy came from Lord Lawrence than whom few were more competent to form a decisive opinion on the subject. We will quote a few words of His Lordship, which now come with the force of prophecy fulfilled. In one of his pregnant letters to the *Times* his Lordship wrote : "What are we to gain by going to war with the Amir ? Can we dethrone him without turning the mass of his countrymen against us ? Can we follow the policy of 1838-39 without, in all probability, incurring similar results ? If we succeed in driving Shere Ali out of Cabul, whom can we put in his place ? And how are we to ensure the maintenance of our own creatures on the throne, except by occupying the country ? And when is such an occupation to terminate ?" His Lordship continued : "I have no doubt that we can clear the defiles and valleys of Afghanistan from end to end of their defenders,and that no force of Affghans could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges, for the most part broken up into rugged and difficult plateaux, where brave men standing on the defensive have considerable advantages ; and when we force such positions we cannot continue to hold them. The cost of invading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army. It is impossible to foresee the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India." And this is the country, which it is seriously proposed to annex. Read again what another high authority says on the subject. Will the military occupation of Affghansthan, far less annexation, strengthen our position ? Sir Henry Norman thus answers this question :—

"It is difficult to believe that the presence of four or five thousand men at Kandahar, and two or three thousand at Jellalabad, would be any real defence against the invasion of India. No sooner had we established ourselves at these points than most cogent reasons would offer for pushing forward from Jellalabad through the passes beyond that place, and on to Cabul; Kandahar would not be deemed safe without taking Ghuzni and Khelat-i-Ghilzie to the east, and Furrah, Girishk, and Herat to the west. All this might not come at once, but it would be urged and re-urged as necessary till it was accepted, and from Cabul it would be found necessary, and is now, I fancy, advocated by some to push forward to the Hindoo Koosh. Once there, this theory of crossing mountain ranges would again come into play, and we should go to the other side of that barrier. In fact, we should speedily have all Afghanistan in our hands—a country not to be held with less than thirty to forty thousand troops, at a cost of three millions sterling a year. Having done this, how weak we should be! We could hardly muster even with forty thousand soldiers in the country, ten thousand for Herat. Are we to shut up ten thousand good troops within works to stand a seige, or are we to expect ten thousand in the field to stand the onslaught of a powerful enemy? At such a time the garrisons of Kandahar and Cabul would probably have their hands full, and how tardily would material support arrive from India, the nearest post of which, Jacobabad in Sind, is more than seven hundred miles from Herat!"

Is not the vision of building an iron wall on the North-Western frontier of British India by the annexation of Affghansthan a wild one ? And after all who is to pay the cost ? According to the lowest estimate the military occupation of Afghansthan will cost three millions per annum, its annexation will certainly cost much more, for in the latter case our Government must also provide for civil administration. Now, where is the money to come from ? It needs be remembered that we have not taken into account the prime cost of occupying the country. Is India in a position to bear this tremendous outlay ? She is now bordering on insolvency, and the Government is making desperate efforts in order to provide for her legitimate expenses ? How can she pay the heavy Affghan bill, which will not be a temporary but an ever-recurring charge ? It is useless to deplore the past ; what is done is done and cannot be recalled ; whatever the expenses of the Affghan War,it has been waged and we must face the consequences that have sprung. But it is one thing to vindicate the honor of British arms, and another thing to plant a perpetual thorn on our side. It therefore behoves our statesmen to consider what should be our future course in Affghanstan. It might be said that all the annexed provinces of British India did not pay in the beginning, but they are now paying. The Punjab and Oudh did not first pay but they are now paying. But according to all well-informed authorities there is no comparison between the resources of Affghansthan and the Punjab. Even if our Government did succeed, and that will be at no small cost, in inducing the people of Affghansthan to convert their swords into plough-shares, the earth will not yield the abundance necessary for the maintenance of our troo ps and officers there.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

WE are sorry to observe that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is waging an undignified war with the *Statesman*. We had hitherto avoided noticing the contest between our contemporary and the Press Commissioner, and as the former had then unfortunately placed himself in the wrong box, we were not surprised that the latter, a clever *chevelier de plume*, took advantage of his enemy's position. The *Statesman* had then called some items of news supplied by the Press Commissioner "fatuous flap-doodle," and the latter interpreting the compliment literally discontinued supplying him with the news on the not unnatural supposition that his customer did not care for his wares. The *Statesman* complained to Government against the Press Commissioner, and the Government replied that if he had such a mean opinion of the news supplied, he had no right to complain. The *Statesman* then entered into a personal recognizance for good behaviour, and its fault was condoned. The favours of the Press Commissioner were again extended to him. So far so good. But the attitude, which the Government has again assumed towards the *Statesman*, is not only unjust but scandalous. The Government has again directed the Press Commissioner to cut off his connection with the *Statesman* and the reasons assigned are amusing enough. The PressCommissioner had communicated a telegram from Alikhel conveying a message of the massacre at Kabul. There was a comic touch in the construction of the telegram, which struck many but which no one else except our quick-witted contemporary of Chowringhee cared to notice. The comments which the *Statesman* had the hardihood to make are construed into a breach of promise involving a forfeiture of his recognizance. The Foreign Secretary writes :

In your article commenting on the telegram,while professing to keep to your promise not to throw ridicule on the Press Commissioner, you proceed to say that "this telegram would furnish matter for abundant ridicule," and you add, "If the Press Commissioner, in the absence of any news to be communicated, had been told to sit down and concoct out of the materials already communicated, a message so many inches long to occupy the papers and the public a little and prevent them from thinking too much,this is the sort of passage that he might have produced." Again you say : "This Afghan has come upon the stage to efface a very unpleasant impression that the Press Commissioner had unfortunately created" These passages and indeed the whole tone of the article are calculated to suggest to the readers of the *Statesman* that the Press Commissioner's telegram might have been concocted for a purpose, and that it is not to be accepted as authentic and put forward in good faith.

Now, we must confess this is protesting too much. The remarks which the Foreign Secretary has quoted did not imply that the *Statesman* had insinuated that "the Press Commissioner's telegram might have been concocted for a purpose," or that it was not "authentic," or that "it had not been put forward in good faith." In using this sort of language the Foreign Secretary we are sorry to observe virtually imputes motives to the writer, which his words we must do him the justice to say did not imply. The Foreign Secretary then goes on :

The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that this article is a distinct violation of the promise conveyed in your letter of the 28th July last to the Private Secretary in which you voluntarily undertook to do what you could to keep out of the columns of the *Statesman* "all offensive ridicule of the Press Commissioner and never to criticize his work except with perfect seriousness and propriety." As it was on condition of your observing this undertaking that the Press Commissioner was authorized to resume his communications to the *Statesman* His Excellency in Council is now compelled to withdraw that authority, and as you have already been informed by telegram to prohibit further communications being made to you.

It is also observed that in the same number of the *Statesman* you permitted yourself to insinuate that His Excellency the Viceroy's Private Secretary communicated information to the *Pioneer* before the Press Commissioner sent it to the Press ; a charge which is absolutely devoid of any foundation.

Literally the Government is correct. The editor of the *Statesman* did engage to keep out of his columns "all offensive ridicule of the Press Commissioner, and never to criticize his work except with perfect seriousness and propriety," but in the remarks noticed above it must be admitted that he has infringed those conditions. We were not a little surprized when those conditions were published. We could scarcely conceive how a knowing and experienced editor could give such an undertaking, but because he

has given it is it right or honorable on the part of an enlightened and powerful Government like ours to hold him to the bond? Is it not foolish on the part of any editor to stipulate that he shall not throw ridicule upon any body or criticise any work of his except with seriousness? You may as well tell the laughing philosopher not to laugh or the cat not to mew. How can an editor abstain from pointing his arguments now and then with the barb of ridicule? It is the most effective weapon at his command, and he cannot justly be blamed if he fails to resist the temptation of having recourse to it. Lord Lytton is himself a good humourist, and does he not himself give play to his fancy not unfrequently in a way, which no predecessor of his had ever employed, because devoid of the gift? The truth is it was an impossible covenant, which the Government had exacted from the editor of the *Statesman*, and no court of law we fear would uphold it. But to be serious has the Government acted wisely by putting the ban upon the *Statesman*? Does not the step it has taken shew a thin-skinnedness, which ill becomes a powerful Government like ours? What did it matter whether the *Statesman* or any other paper heaped some words of ridicule upon this officer or that? How often are the highest men in England thus lightly treated, but would the Government be justified in withholding public news from the offending print on that score? An oriental despot, who is moved more by caprice than by anything else, might take such a course, but our Government is not guided by oriental notions, caprices or phantasies. What will they say in England when they learn that on the one hand the Government has passed an Act for the repression of the Vernacular Press and on the other hand visits its displeasure upon English papers for independent, strong and unpleasant criticisms by depriving them of the common supply of public news? We observe that the *Statesman* has been taken to task for insinuating that the Viceroy's Private Secretary "communicated information to the *Pioneer* before the Press Commissioner sent it to the Press." If this is an offence, is the *Statesman* alone guilty of it? Did not the *Englishman* first draw attention to the striking resemblance between certain Kabul telegrams in the *Pioneer* and from the Press Commissioner, which we also exhibited in these columns? Did not the *Times of India* suggest much the same inference that the *Statesman* with its usual out-spokenness had so broadly stated? We do not believe that the Viceroy wishes that his own institution the Press Commissioner should be brought into contempt, but he would be simply playing himself into the hands of those, who aim at that object, if he should be a consenting party to the policy of putting under ban every paper that might have the irreverence of laughing at the Press Commissioner or any other officer about him. Surely there is no divinity that hedgeth round the head of the Press Commissioner or any other officer, and biddeth that all men should be mute before him.

Since the above was in type we have received the following reply of the editor of the *Statesman* to Government:

From the editor of the *Statesman*.—To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Calcutta, 24th, September 1879.—Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th, instant. An officially authenticated copy of that letter was published in the *Englishman* of the 23rd, instant, and publicity having thus been given to its contents, I desire to reply to it as briefly as possible.

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to consider that, in an article in the *Statesman* of the 11th, instant, I violated the promise conveyed in my letter to the Private Secretary of the 28th, July last. It is admitted that I professed to keep my promise, but three quotations are made from the article to prove the alleged breach of it. The first is statement that the telegram on which I was commenting "would furnish matter for abundant ridicule." As I cannot suppose that this remark, taken by itself, would have been regarded as "offensive," without ascribing an incredible degree of sensitiveness to the Governor-General in Council, I shall proceed to notice the second quotation, which is substantially an assertion that the telegram contained little or nothing which had not already been communicated to the Press. The rest of the article was chiefly intended to show that this was a fact. The offensiveness of the assertion lies, I presume, in the form in which it expressed. I said that the message was such an one as the Press Commissioner might have written had he been instructed to concoct it out of the meterials already communicated, but I went on to qualify this statement by pointing out such parts of it as might be regarded as new. That this criticism has proved "offensive" is unhappily, a fact; as to its "propriety," I must leave the public to judge; that it was written in perfect "seriousness" and earnestness, I can truly assert. The third quotation is a simple statement of a fact. The Press Commissioner had informed the Press that the mutineers burnt the doorway of the Residency, "swarmed in, and up to the upper story, overwhelmed the defenders, and sacked the Residency." He thus created the impression that the defenders allowed themselves to be chased up to the upper story, and there massacred. The "Afghan," on the other hand, said that "the defenders, charging out swords in hand, were all slain,'; and thus he actually did come "on the stage to remove the impression which the Press Commissioner had unfortunately created." I venture to say that in the whole of my criticism on the telegram there is nothing which any English paper might not have written in commenting upon a ministerial statement or even a Queen's speech.

3. I shall now state what I considered as justifying me in making my criticism effective by saying that the message might have been concocted out of materials that were not new. I did not say that it had been thus concocted, because it was dated "Ali Kheyl, 9th, September," and "Simla, 10th, September." But on the 8th, and 9th, September the Press Commissioner had sent to the Press messages containing information which had been in possession of the Government at least as early as the 7th, September, and which had, on the last mentioned date, been telegraphed from Simla to the Pioneer by its special correspondent. I refer particularly to the statements that the bodies of the Envoy and his suite had been seen, and that nine sowars had escaped. Both statements were telegraphed to the Pioneer on 7th, September; the one was telegraphed by the Press Commissioner on the 8th:; and the other on the 9th, September. I do not, therefore consider that there was any impropriety emphasising the fact that the information contained in the mes age was not, in the main, new, by a pointed reference to the Press Commissioner's habit of sending out information which had been for sometime in the prossession of Government, and had already been made public in a favoured journal.

4. The last paragraph of your letter appears to me to be entirely irrelevant. The insinuation complained of was not directed against the Press Commissioner. As, however, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to inform me that the charge against the Private Secretary is without foundation, I am thankful for the information. I have already shewn that information *was* communicated to the *Pioneer* before the Press Commissioner sent it to the Press. It would have never occurred to me that the Press Commissioner himself was the *Pioneer's* early informant. Neither could I have supposed that the Foreign Secretary or any other official having access to the Foreign Office would have violated well-known rules by communicating the secrets of the office to the *Pioneer*. It was therefore almost necessary to believe that the common rumour that Mr. Batten was the *Pioneer's* informant was true. This rumour had already found public expression in the editorial column of a Bombay newspaper, and it was the *Englishman* that first complained of the anticipation of the Press Commissioner's news in the columns of the *Pioneer*.

I am aware of the probability that the above explanations may not be regarded as satisfactory by the Governor-General in Council. If not, I shall regret it; but as I have nothing further to say I have laid your communication before the Proprietors of the *Statesman*, and shall leave to them to take any action they may think fit.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

WILLIM RIACH,
Editor of the Statesman.

The reply is moderate and perfectly logical. The Government in common decency ought to withdraw the ban from the *Statesman*.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

THE ceremony of unveiling the statue of Lord Northbrook, held on Monday last, was perhaps the most successful of its kind performed in this city. We, who have seen the inauguration of the statues of four Viceroys and one General, cannot call to mind any one of them, which equalled the enthusiasm that prevailed among all classes of the native population, gathered on Monday last to witness the ceremony. The inauguration of the statue of General Outram was a military demonstration; that of the statues of the Earl Mayo and Lord Lawrence drew chiefly the official classes; that of the statue of Earl Canning was certainly far more enthusiastic, but the generation that knew Canning had nearly passed away, though his name is revered by all classes of the people of this country as that of the greatest Governor General since the days of Cornwallis and Bentinck. The appreciation of Lord Northbrook's administration has increased by contrast with that of his successor, and also by reason of the fuller light which has since fallen upon his acts. In common with others we had wondered why had Lord Northbrook resigned before his time. Some thought that it was personal considerations that had led him to take that step, others that it was the quarrel between him and Lord Salisbury about the cotton duties, others again that it was the prospect of a career at home. But it has since transpired that it was radical difference of opinion between Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury on the Kabul question, which induced the former to sacrifice his own position rather than risk the weal of the

empire. And in the light of subsequent events the foresight and wisdom of Lord Northbrook have become the more conspicuous. No wonder that in the present position of things the people sigh for Lord Northbrook and wish back the placid days, which distinguished his wise and beneficent rule.

Mr. Henry Bell, one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Memorial Committee, as their spokesman, did ample justice to the character of Lord Northbrook's rule. In clear and eloquent words he dwelt upon the salient points of Lord Northbrook's administration, and gave expression to the national feeling on the subject. His Lordship's policy was emphatically a policy of peace. To live in peace and amity with our neighbours was the guiding principle of his administration. It was his moderation which prevented an armed collision with the King of Mandalay. It was his firm faith in the stability of the Queen's Indian empire, without a further extension of our frontier, which prevented in his time a war with Affghansthan. In this business he was not independent. The issues of the Affghan politics were in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, and it was his duty to obey. But he was fully conscious of his responsibilities as the Ruler of India, and he did his best to resist the fatuous policy, which the Secretary of State persistently urged upon him. Fortified by his own conviction and the opinions of the most trusty and knowing among his counsellors he presented a bold front to the Great Mogul at Westminster Hotel, and when he saw that there was little chance of his voice being heard, he refused to lend his hand to the execution of a policy manifestly unjust, injurious and dangerous. It is not every Governor General, who has the moral courage and spirit of self-sacrifice, which Lord Northbrook thus exhibited, but by doing so he exalted the office, which it was his privilege to fulfil. To the correction of abuses in native states his Lordship was fully alive, but he was resolutely opposed to annexation, and this spirit of his rule was markedly exemplified in his treatment of Baroda. His Lordship was not only just but humane, and his humanity shone with peculiar lustre in the mission of mercy which he organized to cope with the Behar Famine of 1874. The moment he heard the alarum-bell he hastened down from his hill retreat to the capital, and personally superintended the arrangements which ultimately saved the famine-stricken population from starvation and death. This was the first time that the Government of India recognized the truth that the revenues of the people could not be better applied than to the salvation of their own lives from famishing hunger, and acknowledged the duty of the State to assist its subjects in such a crisis. The commercial policy of Lord Northbrook was most sound and enlightened. As an advanced economist he was opposed to export duties and did his best to reduce or remit them. The vexed question of the cotton duties was pressed upon him by the Secretary of State, but his reply was—"India's interests ought to be consulted first before those of Manchester"! That reply did not please the Indian autocrat, but it pleased Lord Northbrook's own conscience and won the warmest gratitude of the millions for whom he worked. And what greater reward could a ruler of men aspire to than this? Lord Northbrook was a sincere friend of native advancement, and although he did not succeed in carrying out what he considered was justly due to the people of India, he helped materially in pushing the question to a solution. And lastly his Lordship placed the finances of the empire on a sound and satisfactory footing. This was the strongest point of his administration. When he came to India the country groaned under the load of taxation; there was unrest in the land; there was a feeling of despair and distrust among the people. By his quiet and moderate measures he gave rest to the land and restored confidence among the people. Far from raising new taxes he remitted the income tax and other taxes, and met the whole famine expenditure without borrowing a pice or levying a penny of additional taxation.

The above in brief were the salient points of Lord Northbrook's administration, and Mr. Bell dwelt upon them with much force and eloquence

We observe that some of our contemporaries have instituted an invidious comparison between the addresses of Mr. Bell and Sir Steuart Bayley. They forget that the position of the two was quite different. Mr. Bell as a non-official gentleman was perfectly free, and therefore in a position to speak without reserve. He was the spokesman of the admirers of Lord Northbrook. Sir Steuart Bayley necessarily spoke under restraint. As a Lieutenant of the present Viceroy it was his duty to be loyal to his chief. There were so much marked differences in the principles of Lord Northbrook's and Lord Lytton's policies regarding finance, famine, foreign politics and other important matters, that he could not fail to perceive that the praise of the former would be censure of the latter in disguise. This must have been the feeling of Sir Steuart Bayley on the occasion. But we fear Sir Steuart was carried away too much by his devotion to the rising sun, for when he said that Lord Northbrook had done nothing new but had simply walked in the beaten path, he had evidently under-rated his Lordship's services. Was it an ordinary merit to have restored good will and confidence where they had been violently shaken, to have given rest to the land when it panted for it, without at the same time putting back the clock of improvement, to have organized that mission of mercy in the famine districts, which had never been known before under British rule, and to have surrendered his high office for the sake of securing peace to the country? Be that as it might we are glad that Sir Steuart Bayley endorsed the sentiments expressed in the address to Lord Northbrook. He paid a well-merited tribute of praise to his Lordship's devotion to duty, to his single-minded zeal, to his generous sympathy with the people. He justly said that Lord Northbrook's acts were "the victories of peace," and correctly emphasized his intellectual sympathy with the people he governed. As Sir Steuart Bayley said, "HisLordship had thoroughly at heart the interests of the natives of India. He was prepared to work not only for them, but through them and with them, and not entirely over their heads; and it was this intellectual sympathy, no less than his urbanity, his munificence, his steady and conscientious adherence to duty and his business like-qualities, which specially endeared him to the people of India, and which had its reward in their steadfast and sustained gratitude." Sir Steuart Bayley was quite right in saying that the monument to Lord Northbrook was in the main a native movement. He made a graceful and touching allusion to this character of the movement and the sad havock which death had made within the short period of three years among the leaders of the movement. He said:

I was not in India, when the public meeting which led to this commemoration of Lord Northbrook's reign was held, but looking to the proceedings of that meeting, I learn that the initiative was taken by the British Indian Association, and though all classes, European and native, official and non-official, heartily joined in it, yet in its inception, progress, and completion, the movement was mainly a native movement, and spontaneous expression of their admiration for Lord Northbrook's character. I regret, in looking at the list of speakers on that occasion, to see the gaps which three short years have made in their ranks. I maybe permitted especially to deplore among those who had been taken from us the loss of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Rajah Ramanath Tagore, and Rajah Degumber Mitter, who all took a prominent part at that meeting, but the numerous and influential assemblage round me this day, testifies that the feelings of gratitude and admiration which prompted the erection of this statue are no less warmly felt now, than they were at the close of Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, and the key to that gratitude and admiration is to be found in the words which Lord Northbrook uttered at the opening of his Viceroyalty and in his steadfast adherence to them.

We repeat as we have said at the outset the admiration and gratitude of the people of India for Lord Northbrook has increased as time has thrown fuller light upon his acts and measures. And we believe the thoughtful portion of the European community now feel that if Lord Northbrook's peaceful policy had been persevered in the country would not have had to-day to mourn the sad calamity which has befallen her.

NATIVE LIBERALITY.

WE have no records of public liberality of the natives of this country. For some years past the Government of Bengal has introduced the practice of publishing the names of donors and their contributions in aid of works of public utility. On an average it may be said the amount thus brought to book is about three laks of rupees per annum. But there are scores of instances in which the donors do not come to the notice of the district authorities, as it is not the habit of the people of this country to trumpet their charities. Their benefactions are generally given from religious motives, and they are content in performing their religious obligations in silence. Then millions of money we may say are invested in temple lands, in bromothar lands given to learned and pious Brahmins, in roads to shrines and in tanks and *serais* in similar places, all these assignments being intended for religious and charitable purposes. Within the last forty years it has become the practice of some of our wealthy countrymen to place funds in the hands of Government for investment for public purposes. The Accountant General to the Government of Bengal has lately submitted a statement shewing the funds thus invested, from which we have compiled the following abstract:

NAMES OF FUNDS.	AMOUNT INVESTED.
PRESIDENCY.	Rs.
European Lunatic Asylum ...	5300
Bird Scholarship ...	9500
Bethune School Committee ...	2800
Doorga Churn Law's Trust	50300
Goodeve Prize ...	700
Ditto Scholarship.	3700
EdinburghScholarship	800
Hindoo College Fund	101100
Forbes' Memorial ...	6000
ScindiaDonationFund to Presidency College ...	2500
ScindiaDonationFund to Madrissa ...	500
Chunee Lal Seal's Dispensary ...	50000
Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Law ...	6000
Hurro Coomar Tagore's Sanskrit Scholarship ...	6000
Norman Memorial ...	3500
Gopal Lall Tagore's Endowment ...	12500
Hodgson Fund ...	4200
Owen John Elias Legacy ...	4500
Medical College Hospital ...	3100
Maharaja Ulwar'sEndowment ...	1000
J. B. Robert's Endowment ...	500
G. S. Fagan's Endowment ...	600
Prince Golam Mahamed's ...	73800
Woodrow Memorial Fund ...	500
Fever Relief ...	25000
Abdul Gunny's Scholarship ...	7500
Umbica Churn Chowdhry's ...	1200
Burdwan Charitable Dispensary ...	18000
Bood-Bood Charitable Dispensary ...	1000
Malet Fund ...	1500
Pierce Charitable Dispensary Midnapur...	10600
Contai Dispensary ...	1500
Rathgora Dispensary.	2500
High School (Midnapore) ...	1000
Luchman Pershad Gorga's Medal ...	800
Hooghly College(Mohsin Endowment) ...	1057000
Thwayte's Memorial..	1200
Bishop Fund ...	2100
Bimola's Fund ..	600
Chinsura Poor Fund..	39000
Hooghly PublicLibrary	3000
Emambara ...	93500
Otterparah School ...	11800
Ranee Katyanni's Scholarship ...	7500
Howrah Government School Surplus ...	3000
Howrah Orphan ...	5400
Prince Golam Mahomed's Charity ...	292000
Prince Golam Mahomed's Dispensary...	132000
Famine Relief ...	14600
Zoological Garden ...	15000
Sambhunath Pundit Hospital ...	5000
District School Committee ...	2500
GoberdangaCharitable Dispensary ...	800
Baraset Charitable Dispensary...	1000
Ditto School ...	2200
Bibhu Kinkur Patshala ...	600
Khetter Nath Chatterjee's Free Studentship ...	15000
Satkhira Charitable Dispensary ...	1000
Berhampore Surplus College Building ...	14000
Ditto Girls' School ...	1600
Moorshedabad Charitable Dispensary ...	700
DinageporeDispensary	2000
Rajshaye Mayo Memorial ...	1500
Prosunno Nath Roy Fund ...	107400
Rungpore School ...	18900
Bogra Charitable Dispensary ...	3500
Cuttack College Subscription ...	3000
Ravenshaw College Fund ...	20000
Dhenkanal Fund ...	7200
Annachatra Fund ...	6000
Mohurbhunj Fund ...	2100
Mayo Memorial Fund, Cuttack ...	12600
Medical School Scholarship Ditto ...	1500
SanskritCollegePoorce	5500
BhaddruckCharitable Dispensary ...	5300
Prince of Wales Scholarship, Balasore ...	5000
Owen John Elias Legacy ...	6600
Sailor's Fund ...	500
Behary Lall Mukerji's Endowment ...	154500
Shaha Bunwari Lall's Endowment ...	14000
Chapra Dispensary ...	1500
Golak Chandra Scholarship ...	500
Rajshaye College ...	150000
Annachatra Fund ...	500
Serajgunge School ...	500
Darjeeling Improvement Fund ...	5600
Lutchmun Prasad Gorga's Scholarship.	2000
MidnaporeHighSchool	50,000
Berhampore College Hostel ...	14,000
Total.	..34,01,500
Banwari Lall Endowment Serajgunge School ...	4300
Dacca Famine Relief Fund ...	30100
Lewis Medal ...	500
Mitford Hospital ...	167000
Donelley Prize Fund	500
Perozepore Middle English School ...	1000
Barisal Government School ...	11100
Barisal Zillah School furniture ...	500
Temple Anada Medal	1500
Chittagong Fort ...	27800
Hurbulub Narain's Scholarship ...	5600
Wahabee Fund ...	26500
Pearson's Scholarship	2000
Patna City Dispensary	19500
Temple School of Medicine ...	2500
Bankipore Dispensary	2000
Dinapore Charitable Dispensary ..	2000
Gya Government School Fund ...	12000
Public Library ...	7300
Tikaree School ...	30000
Gya Dispensary ...	8000
Nawada Dispensary...	1000
Ditto School ...	500
Tikaree Dispensary...	12500
Arrah School ...	1000
Ditto Dispensary Committee ...	9500
Northbrook Scholarship, Durbhanga ...	22500
Madhubani Dispensary ...	2000
Madhubani School ...	2000
Government School...	21600
Mozufferpore Dispensary ...	31600
SoorsandDispensary...	11700
Sitamarhee ditto ...	2000
Chupra Dispensary ...	16200
Ditto School. ...	5000
Public Library ..	2000
Bunwari Lall's Endowment ...	81500
Baharwar Charitable Dispensary ...	1000
Motihari Charitable Dispensary ...	1000
Charitable Dispensary	6500
Government School Fund ...	6000
Begu Serai Charitable Dispensary ...	3700
Jamui Charitable Dispensary and School.	13500
Bhagulpore School Building ...	13500
ClevelandMemorial...	500
Charitable Dispensary	8000
Mirza Mahamed Hossen's Fund ...	6200
Deoghur Zillah School	1000
Chotia Fair ...	11000
Keonjhur State Vernacular School ...	1500

The above statement is very interesting, but by no means complete. For instance it does not shew the contributions, which have not been invested. Thus the munificent contribution of half a lac of rupees given by the late Rajas Pertap Chunder Singh and Issur Chunder Sing of Paikpara towards the construction of the Medical College Hospital could not be included in this statement. Similarly many princely benefactions of Maharani Shurnomoye, which are chronicled in the newspapers of the day, find no place in the Accountant General's record. It also appears that all invested funds are not included. Thus the magnificent bequest of three lacs of rupees from the late Hon'ble Prossunno Coomar Tagore C. S. I. to the Calcutta University for the establishment of the Tagore Law Professorship is not shewn in the list. Be that as it may, the statement furnished by the Accountant General is a noble testimony to the liberality of our opulent countrymen towards the furtherance of charitable, educational, and other public objects.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

THE ceremony of installing the young Maharaja of Durbhanga on the guddee at Bankipore was an imposing one. The nobility and gentry of Behar were invited to grace the occasion. There were fun, frolic, and feasting characteristic of the auspicious event. A grand durbar was held by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, at which he delivered a suitable address. Whatever the success of Sir Steuart Bayley's *debut* at Calcutta, it was certainly complete atBankipore. The people ofBehar had on his arrival at Bankipore greeted him with a well-turned welcome address, to which Sir Steuart returned a very modest reply. For want of space we cannot give these interesting documents, *in extenso*, but we reproduce the following from Sir Steuart's reply:

If I deprecate, however, the too favorable enumeration of my efforts for the welfare of the province, it is because you force me to contrast in my own mind the very weak measure of success I have achieved with the magnitude of the task assigned to me; the petty work done, with the vast work undone or not done successfully. After all, gentlemen, the march of progress must be slow. The movement is of necessity an up hill movement and it is a huge and inert mass which has to be moved. It is little that any one man can do to help it forward. One may give a push here and remove an obstacle there, one may choose good men to keep the mass in motion, and may see that they do not go to sleep, but the real movement must be spontaneous, the impetus must be from within, if anything like rapid progress is to be achieved.

I would only remind you now that the duty and privilege of assisting in their advancement pertain to me only for a very short time. I trust that Sir A. Eden will in a few weeks return to take his place at the head of the government, and in his strong and able hands all these important questions, will, I need not tell you, be thoroughly and securely treated.

The good feeling which Sir Steuart Bayley on every public occasion expresses towards the "substantive Governor of Bengal" is highly honorable to him. In his durbar address he gracefully alluded to the welcome address, in which he justly remarked "he recognized, besides the ordinary expression of loyalty to your ruler, an indication of personal confidence, the outcome of many years of mutual acquaintance." Referring to the Maharaja of Durbhanga he said, "I have, for many years, had the pleasure of knowing the young Maharaja of Durbhanga, and, at one time, there was not a day in which his affairs did not occupy some portion of my time and of my thoughts. I have watched his education from boyhood, and his development into a man, whose abilities, manners, accomplishments, and personal character eminently fit him for the high position he has to fill—and to whose future I may look forward as are calculated to reflect credit on the Court of Wards and on those gentlemen to whom his education has been entrusted." We heartily endorse this good wish. Sir Steuart praised the management of the estate by the Court of Wards; we will not rake up the past here; we need only remark that the less is said of the management of this princely estate by the Court of Wards the better. We do not deny that improvements have been made in the estate, but at what cost? Sir Steuart had the candour to say, "I am not prepared to deny that money has, in some instances, been expended injudiciously, nor that the zemindari system might not at an earlier date have been improved, and for such mistakes I must take my own share of the blame; but I do emphatically assert that the management has, on the whole, been a remarkable success; it has kept in view the interests of both the estate and the tenants; it has set an example in the way of material improvement; it has reduced order out of chaos; it has brought the estate from a condition of hopeless indebtedness to one of stable solvency; [illegible] I said before, it has fitted the Maharaja, [illegible]ing and education, to bear well and manfuly his part in the task which he has before him—a task which, I may say, is great in proportion to its responsibilities, and to the prominence of his position, and in the performance of which, I augur for him the fullest measure of success." We say again, at what cost? But let bye-gones be bye-gones. We sincerely and earnestly hope that as the Maharaja is the premier landlord of the Bengal provinces, he will prove the foremost in kind and considerate treatment of his tenantry, in practical benevolence, in public spirit, and in enlightened zeal for the advancement of the best interests of his country.

Sir Steuart Bayley made some important general remarks in his Durbar address. He pointed out the necessity of self-help for our national improvement. He said:

We have a proverb to the effect that Heaven helps those who help themselves, and in both the above matters Government has given the start and provided an organization, and it is to you, the great land-owners of the province, the members of Road Cess and Educational Committees to go on with, and advance the good work-a work in which I need not say that you will receive all possible assistance and encouragement from the officers of Government. On the other hand, I may remind you that the officers of Government ought to receive assistance in many matters from you.

I have been sorely discouraged at the discoveries which have lately been made in Gya and other districts of the systematic and successful villany of certain Police officers in causing robberies and dacoities to be effected by their tools and accomplices, and then getting up cases against innocent persons. Isolated cases of this kind we are all familiar with; but in the particular instance to which I allude, a certain clique of Native Police officers have been systematically prosecuting their villany, and prosecuting it successfully for years. The officers whom they succeeded in hoodwinking were exceptionally careful and able officers, and would have been the first to punish their subordinates, had their supicions been aroused. Yet now I learn that this system was well known to every one living in the district. Had no Native gentleman of position and influence, sufficient courage, sufficient humanity, to tell the Magistrate what was going on? It is in matters of this kind gentlemen, that your co-operation can be made most valuable to he officers of Government, and I may add, those officers have been the most successful, who, by accessibility and friendliness with the Natives, have succeeded in securing their confidence and co-operation.

This was certainly good advice, and if district officers would encourage native gentlemen to open their minds unto them much good might be effected. Confidence begets confidence. But the difficulty is for native gentlemen to receive the confidence of the *hakims*. Those among the latter, who repose confidence in the representatives of the people, do not find it difficult to obtain reliable information on all manner of subjects, but if the official mouth is sealed the non-official mouth necessarily remains closed.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ON TUESDAY LAST Sir Steuart Bayley left Calcutta for Bankipore, whence he will proceed to Mozufferpore and Durbhanga, after visiting which he will take up his quarters at Darjeeling; it is not likely that he would return to the capital, perhaps on the return of Sir Ashley Eden, who is expected back by the middle of November, he will make over charge by telegraph.

WE BEG to remind the subscribers to the Ramgopal Ghose Memorial Fund and the Kaviraj Romanath Sen Memorial Fund respectively that meetings connected with those Funds will be held on Wednesday next, at the hours mentioned in the advertizements inserted in the usual column.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE submitted to the Government of India the proposal of continuing the old form of monthly abstract paper currency statements, but the latter has declined the request in the following terms:

The change to which exception has been taken was made because the Governor-General in Council preferred to conform precisely to the requirements of the law in these matters, and because the condensed Abstract seemed to His Excellency in Council to contain all the information that is of public interest or importance.

After the expose of Mr. George Yule, the President of the Chamber, Sir John Strachey could not be expected to have much sympathy with that body, and we are not therefore surprised at the cold rebuff given to it.

THE MORNING papers contain the following telegram regarding the Rumpa rebellion:

Madras, September. 26.—The local *Times* publishes a long letter from Rampa, and says how many more months the insurrection will extend over, there is not the slightest ground for judging. On the restoration of peace and order, however, the settlement of the revenue and abkary systems will be specially looked into, and the character of the Madras Government and the moral influence it seeks to establish will have to be made patent to those who have hitherto seen but poor specimens of instruments by which these desired objects have been sought to be obtained. The Rampa people have long been left to the extortion of rapacious minions under our administration, who, while they keep the hillman ignorant of the true character of British polity, have left no means untried for swelling their own importance, and seeking in every way to enrich themselves at the expense of the people. It is difficult to concieve that the mere act of marching bodies of troops into the country and then marching them out again will have the effect of tranquillizing the country. A line of posts must be established, and a body of military permanently located to check any disposition to relight the embers of insurrection, for, should disturbances again arise, no calculation can define the limits and expenses of a second desultory warfare. A coercive undertaking, to be effective, must be a protracted one, and the only alternative left under present conditions, the only policy which can ever be found effective is so to harrass the insurgents by allowing them no opportunities to now cultivate their fields, and continue their usual industries as to deter them from fresh struggles hereafter. Few military posts and none of an extraordinary or expensive character will be found sufficient to secure entire order in the future.

There must be something rotten in the state of Denmark. Energetic efforts ought to be made to suppress this revolt, and then active steps taken to remove the causes of discontent. It is a shame that this outbreak should have been allowed to assume its present dimension.

THE Government is not unfrequently compromised by its over-zealous officers. Here is a case in point. It was stated in a vernacular newspaper of Allahabad, *Kaisarool Akbar*, that Mr. Buck, Director of the Agricultural Department, N. W. P. had kicked a canoongo. In the ordinary course of business in matters of this kind one would think that if Mr. Buck had felt himself aggrieved he would seek for reparation in a court of justice. But instead of doing so he communicated with a brother civilian, Mr. Markham, Magistrate of Allahabad, who sent for the editor and asked him to cantradict the statement. We have received the whole correspondence, and find that the most convincing argument put forward was that Mr. Buck had denied the truth of this statement. The editor however replied that he had received the information from trustworthy men, but that if Mr. Buck would send him a contradiction he would gladly publish it. We have not space for the edifying correspondence which passed between the Magistrate and the editor, but the contrast in the tone of the two is remarkable. While the Magistrate has been dictatorial and rude, the editor has been throughout courteous, firm and dignified. The Magistrate seeing that the editor would not yield has threatened to hand him up to Government. Sir George Couper we hear has passed a common sense order to the effect that Mr. Buck should seek for redress in a court of justice. But has Sir George had the candour to tell the Magistrate that it was not his business to negociate for apology in a matter of alleged defamation of a brother officer? That would have been a proper reply to his reference. We would advise the editor to forward to Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and Fawcett the whole correspondence for the edification of the British public.

WE CONSIDERED it our painful duty to call attention about two years ago to the culpable neglect of duties on the part of Mr. Trevor Grant, whilst he was Magistrate of Howrah. Being a heaven-born theGovernment punished him by simply transferring him from Howrah to Beerbhoom. But Mr. Grant has shewn no sign of improvement. In the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the last administration report of the Burdwan Division occur the following remarks: "Of such movements as were made by Mr. Grant, Collector of Beerbhoom, nothing is known. He gave no programme of his tour, and he kept no diary. He reports that he was out at various periods, and that his tour extended over portions of five months. He has kept no record of the names of the places visited, or of the dates of his visits; nor can he specify any work performed except testing of license tax assessments. The question of Mr. Grant's general administration has been separately dealt with." Again: "As the Commissioner anticipated in the last report, Mr. Grant has failed to re-write the statistical account of three thanas in Beerbhoom—a work entrusted to him more than two years ago." It is stated that the question of Mr. Grant's general administration has been separately dealt with? How has it been dealt with? Have not the public a right to know this? What would the Government have done, if the delinquent had been a native?

IN THE same Resolution the Lieutenant Governor remarks:

The general health of the people was not so good as in the previous year, and much mortality was caused by malarious fever. The season was marked by a striking advance of the epidemic on to the laterite tracts of country which have hitherto suffered little. In Midnapore and Beerbhoom this was notably the case.

In Hooghly the epidemic was very severe between August and January. In connection with this serious prevalence of a virulent type of fever, the question of village drainage is of great importance. The attention of all district officers was specially drawn to this by Government Resolution of 29th April 1878, and it was pointed out how much might be done to improve the sanitary condition of the people if Government officers would only interest themselves personally in the matter, and assist the inhabitants in accomplishing the small and inxpensive work which in many cases would suffice to remove the cause of much suffering and death.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets very much to learn that nothing whatever has been done to carry out the wishes of Government in Hooghly and Beerbhoom. No report has been received from Beerbhoom, but it is doubtless correctly inferred that the matter has received no attention from Mr. Grant. The special report to b shortly submitted will be considered in the Sanita tioe Department. Meanwhile Sir Steuart Bayley wouind

strongly impress on district officers the great importance of doing what may be possible to indicate to the people the improvements required and to assist them in carrying them out by such contributions as may be available from special funds and by lending the services of skilled agency.

Strange that the local officers so barefacedly disobey the orders of Government. Babu Joykissen Mookerjea has not too soon drawn the attention of the British Indian Association to the subject. We are of opinion that some body should be held responsible for the work.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS of the Divisional Commissioners show how unpopular is the License tax. We give the following extracts from the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the reports of the Burdwan and Rajshahye Divisions:

Burdwan Division.—Mr. Ravenshaw reports that generally speaking the people of the division were prosperous and contented. The license tax was of course the subject of unfavourable comment, but it would appear that objections were urged rather against inequality of incidence than against the principle of the measure. There was a feeling that the assessable minimum was rather low that there should have been an intermediate grade between the fourth and fifth classes, that is, between incomes of Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000. The Commissioner adds—"In a few instances haphazard and indiscriminate assessments by circle officers went a great way to intensify this feeling of dissatisfaction. Every possible endeavour has been made to give full and careful hearing to all objections preferred, and the tact and judgment of revising officers have rectified errors of original assessment. License tax is doubtless unpopular with those who have to pay it; but I have found few who demurred to its being in principle good when justly assessed."

Rajshahye Division.—The Commissioner's remarks on the feeling with which the license tax is regarded might well have been fuller. As elsewhere, the tax is said to be very unpopular, but apparently the objections are here based not so much on the details of the law, as on the general principle on which it was enacted. The assessees seem to murmur, not because they are unjustly or excessively taxed, but because their rich neighbours, who do not happen to pursue any trade or dealing, escape. This feeling is of course strongest when the contrast is greatest. Lord Ulick Browne remarks that "in small agricultural villages it frequently happens that the only persons taxed are those who can least afford to pay, though the assessment may be only one or two rupees." This statement is not quite accurate. There can be no doubt, however, that much of the dissatisfaction to which the license tax has given rise was attributable to the low minimum of assessable income, and Sir Steuart Bayley has hopes that the recent alteration of the minimum to Rs. 250 will remove a substantial ground of complaint.

The concession made will certainly afford some relief, but not to the full extent. Sir Ashley Eden's recommendation ought to have been acceded to.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, September 23rd.—Mustaufi Habibulla and Wazir Shah Muhamed, deputed by the Amir to communicate with General Roberts, have arrived at Alikhel. From Persia it is stated that the Russian's advanced column, near Ghazakh Tepe, was defeated on the twelfth instant; that 700 Russians were killed, and their rifles captured, and the remainder has fallen back on Benomr. This intelligence has been confirmed from two sources.

23rd.—A guard escorting stores on the morning of the 22nd between Shutargardan and Karatiga, were attacked by a party, it is not known of what tribe. Six men of 5th Panjab Infantry and some muleteers and telegraph workmen were killed and their mules carried off. Alibbudeen, brother of Padshah Khan, has sent men to the Ghilzais, and hopes to keep the road free from further attacks.

24th.—The party which attacked the Telegraph Stores Escort near Karatiga are supposed to have been half Mangals and half independent Ghilzais. They joined the convoy as friends, talking with them; then suddenly they turned round and attacked them with their knives, killed eight sepoys and eighteen muleteers and others, and drove off the mules. They were subsequently pursued by a party of the 72nd Highlanders who, however, were too late to come up with them. General Baker expects to advance beyond the Shuturgardan this morning.

25th.—The advanced portion of General Baker's brigade reached Kushi on the 24th by 3-30 P.M. and the baggage an hour afterwards. Supplies are being sent in plentifully by the Logar people. All is quiet and well. The village of Dobundi is deserted. The Mustaufi and Wazir Shah Muhamad had an interview with General Roberts on the 22nd. They assured him of the Amir's friendly feelings, and said his only wish was to be guided by our advice. They presented two letters from the Amir. His Highness expressed his satisfaction with, and fidelity to, our alliance. It is said that the Kabul regiments were again disorderly, but have been quieted by payment.

27th.—General Roberts will probably occupy Kabul on the 1st. He joins Baker's advance tomorrow beyond Kushi, 26 miles from Kabul. The transport of the Kurram Column is so far complete that the Commissariat has stopped the supply and is now directing all its energies on the Khyber. The guides are expected to occupy Dakka to-morrow. General Gough's Brigade, 2,500 strong marches to Bhosawal to-morrow.

27th.—It is reported from the front that the Amir's officials have received instructions not to oppose our advance and that a small collection of Mohmunds, a few miles from Lalpura, has dispersed. It is expected that the last of the Kabul Field Force will leave Alikhel on Monday.

28th.—The Amir attended by his son Sirdar Yahia Khan, Daood Shah, and suit of the 45 members with Escort of about 200 men, reached General Baker's Camp at Kushi, yesterday. On Saturday evening the Amir had previously written to the General Baker, asking if he would received him. General Roberts goes to Kushi to-day from the Shuturgardan, with 9th Lancers, 5th Punjab Cavalry and 92nd Highlanders, the city of Kabul is said to be in a state of disturbance, amounting to anarchy, the gates closed. It is believed that Padshah Khan Ghilzai came with the Amir.

LOCAL.

UNVEILING OF THE NORTHBROOK STATUE.

(From the Indian Daily News.)

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Lord Northbrook, which has been erected by public subscription opposite the grand entrance of the High Court, was performed on Monday evening last at 5-15 by Sir Steuart Bayley (acting), Lieutenant-Governor, in the presence of a large gathering. Among the company present, we noticed Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr, Justice Wilson, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Mr. C. T. Buckland, Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. P. Nolan, Mr. R S T. MacEwen, Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. T. E. Charles, Dr. J. M. Coats, Dr. K. MacLeod, Dr. F. C. Nicholson, Rev. S. B. Taylor, Mr. A. G. Apcar, Mr. J. G. Apcar, Mr. Douglas White, Mr, Elias Gubboy, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, H. H. the ex-King of Oudh, H. H. Prince Furruck Shah, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Rajah Komul Krishna, Rajah Suttyanund Ghosal, Rajah Harendra Krishna, Rajah Rajendra Mullick, Prince Rahimuddeen, Nawab Amir Ali, Nawab Ashgar Ali, and the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. By a little after five o'clock, the company, to the number of about a thousand persons, ladies and gentlemen, were seated in a large covered enclosure on the north side of the statue, while a strong body of the *mobile vulgus* hemmed in the ground on all sides. This crowd notwithstanding, the most scrupulous order prevailed. A detachment of the 54th Europeans, with band and colors, was drawn up at the main entrance of the pavilion. Sir Steuart Bayley and suite arrived on the ground punctual to time, and were received by the members of the Northbrook Memorial Committee, the guard presenting arms. Sir Steuart being conducted to his seat, Mr. H. Bell, addressing His Honor and the company present said:—As one of the secretaries of the Northbrook Memorial Committee, the duty has devolved upon me of asking you, Sir, to unveil this statue, which has been raised by a grateful country in honor of Lord Northbrook. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the committee that they have been able, within a short time, to bring their labours to a successful close. The public meeting at which this statue was voted was held at the Town Hall of this city in April, 1876, and within a space of little more than three years from the departure of Lord Northbrook from India, we see witnessed the fruits of our labors in this statue, which we hope will be a lasting memorial of the distinguished statesman whose memory it is intended to commemorate. and also that it will be an ornament to the city, which already possesses two of the finest statues of modern times. In one respect the labors of the committee have been easy. First of all, we experienced no difficulty in the matter of funds; subscriptions have poured in upon us unsolicited and in a continuous stream; and we were able at the beginning of 1877 to place the work in the hands of Mr. Boehm, the sculptor, and we think we have every reason to be satisfied with the despatch and expedition with which Mr. Boehm has executed his work. There is an additional matter of satisfaction to the committee, that apart from the expenses connected with the execution of the statue, they have still a considerable surplus in hand, which it is the intention of the committee to devote to some public charity in this city. And here, Sir, it might not be inappropriate for me to mention that had we followed the individual wish of Lord Northbrook, we should have devoted the whole of our funds to some object of public utility instead of to the present memorial of Lord Northbrook himself. I mention this circumstance, because it is a peculiar characteristic of Lord Northbrook's disposition. During the whole of Lord Northbrook's administration, if he was characterised by one thing more than another, it was by the entire absence of all personal feelings and all personal considerations, and it is to that trait in his character that I attribute the great confidence reposed in him by every class of the community. He certainly came to India under exceptionally favorable circumstances. He did not serve his noviciate in this country, but he came to India having fully mastered all the details of Indian administration. He served in 1861 as Under-Secretary of State for India. But his connection with India began many years previously to that, for he was Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood in 1854, at the time when that celebrated despatch was written which is justly regarded as the Magna Charta of education in India; and it is a singular fact that when Lord Northbrook first arrived in India a grave apprehension prevailed among the people of Bengal that the principles of the despatch were about to be departed from, and it was one of the first acts of his administration to express his entire adherence to the policy of that despatch,—a policy to which we owe our university and schools, and the intelligence and culture which we see around us. (Applause.) Now, as I have said before, this was one of the first acts of Lord Northbrook's administration, and it certainly was an act which endeared him to every native of Bengal. But it is not for his educational policy alone that Lord Northbrook will be remembered. It has often been said that the great difficulty in Indian administration has always been Finance. I think that if there is one part of Lord Northbrook's administration more than another for which we have to be grateful, it is for the manner in which he administered the finances. Those who can carry back their memories to the beginning of Lord Northbrook's arrival in India will remember the state of disquietude uneasiness, and agitation which disturbed men's minds from one end of the country to the other. Men's minds had been disturbed by constant changes; there had been many laws of, perhaps, somewhat undue severity; there had been many schemes of local taxation which were, perhaps, unwisely comprehensive; and at any rate a good deal of alarm had been created in the minds of the various classes of the community. What India wanted was rest and peace. That rest and peace Lord Northbrook gave us. There was nothing very subtle in his policy. He simply required that Government should live within its income, instead of exceeding it. He yielded to none of his predecessors in his application to railways and other remunerative works, but he wisely recognized the fact, that public works, however useful, were too costly for a prudent statesman to undertake, if they had to be paid for by taxes which produced universal discontent (cheers). He displayed similar common sense in dealing with the income tax. When he arrived in India he found the whole country chafing under an incometax, which produced only Rs. 58,00,000 a year, out of which the Civil and Military servants of Government and the holders of Government securities contributed more than one-fifth. The income-tax was now, I hope, passed into the domain of history, but to one looking back to those times, it seems almost incredible that a tax producing so little, so flagrantly unfair in its general incidence, could have been tolerated for a single moment, when the discontent, which it caused among all classes, was out of all proportion to the petty income it produced. The abolition of the Income-tax was undoubtedly the most popular act of Lord Northbrook's administration. It was not so much that people felt relieved from an unnecessary burden, but they felt that our finances were in the hands of a man of common sense, and the great principle had been established, that Government would in future look to economy not to direct taxation to secure an equilibrium of the finances (cheer.) In one respect no doubt Lord Northbrook was peculiarly fortunate in his financial arrangements. His term of office was one of profound tranquility and repose. No internal dissension interrupted the even current of the administration, no [illegible] war drained the resources which his economy in peace had accumulated. How far these happy results were owing to the moderation of his policy, I shall not attempt to discuss, for I wish to avoid on the present occasion all [illegible] topics. We are now unfortunately involved in [illegible] of course, there [illegible] times when no policy, [illegible], however moderate, will [illegible] could have been [illegible] am sure that [illegible] whatever class [illegible] to the Government [illegible] and ungrudging [illegible] In the [illegible] view in detail [illegible] which I am neither competent [illegible] that it should be performed. [illegible] cribe Lord Northbrook's policy, I [illegible] of his own character. It was a [illegible], quiet, unobtrusive, honest, straightforward policy. It certainly was a successful policy, for it gave peace and rest to the country; and has endeared him to every class of the community. (Applause.)

I was much struck with a conversation I had the other day with a Mahomedan. I cannot call him a Mahomedan gentleman, for he was a man of a humble position in life, and had received little or no education, and yet this man seemed thoroughly to know Lord Northbrook's character. He said to me in the course of conversation, "what do you think of Lord Northbrook?" because he said, "everybody said he was such a just and good man." Now it is seldom that the people of this country, except, of course, the higher classes, individualize a Governor-General. There are few Governors-General, who live by name in the memory of the people. But, certainly in Bengal, and I believe in other parts of India, Lord Northbrook's name is known and revered, as that of a great and good man, and a just and impartial ruler. He is one of the few Governors, who have succeeded in leaving their name behind them. Now, a Viceroy, who can impress his name on the hearts of the people, needs no memorial to commemorate his greatness or perpetuate his fame; he has himself erected a monument, preferable even to this, which our gratitude has erected in his honour. And in now asking you, Sir, to unveil this statue, I am sure I am asking you to unveil the statue of a man, who possessed in an eminent degree that sympathetic and generous spirit, which is the characteristic of genius. and without which it is impossible for any ruler to govern with success a country like India, with its divers races, nationalities, and creeds. (Applause.)

Sir Steuart Bayley in reply said:—

Gentlemen,—The duty which has this day devolved on me of unveiling in the presence of this influential assembly. the statue of our recent Viceroy, is one which I could well have wished had been entrusted to worthier hands. It had been originally arranged that Sir Ashley Eden should perform the ceremony this time, and had it not been for his call to Simla, on a duty, the importance of which, in its financial and administrative bearing on the future of India, cannot well be over-estimated, he certainly would have done so. I cannot but feel, not only that the task would have been better accomplished by him, but that the act would have had far more appropriateness, if performed by one who apart from his personal qualifications, was directly associated with Lord Northbrook as one of the members of his Council, and whose assistance in the capacity was specially acknowledged by His Excellency in replying to the deputation of your committee who waited upon him with the address. Sir Ashley, moreover, is the substantive ruler and representative of Bengal, while I am only a temporary accident here. I have not had the privilege of being personally associated with Lord Northbrook, save as a subordinate Lieutenant and my acquaintance with him scarcely extended beyond the two visits which at the beginning and end of the famine, respectively he paid at the cost of much personal inconvenience to the province of Behar. None the less do I esteem it a privilege and honor to take my share to-day in giving public expres-

sion to the feelings of reverence and esteem for the character of our late ruler of which feeling the erection of this statue is the formal and permanent embodiment. No one could be associated with him even for a few days, as I was, without being struck by his single-minded devotion to duty, his earnest anxiety to achieve in all directions the welfare of those committed to his charge, his entire subordintion of all personal and selfish considerations to the public good, and his generous appreciation of similar qualities in others. That these qualities have rarely been found wanting in the statesmen to whom England has committed the destinies of India is true, but it is none the less right and fitting that their conspicuous combination in a ruler like Lord Northbrook, giving as they did the governing note to his whole policy should be recognised and applauded. In honoring these qualities and in giving permanent expression to that sentiment, a nation does honor to itself, for they are not the qualities which most attract public attention, and yet, in the absence of them, all brilliance, either in the field or the senate, is of no avail. Gentlemen, I shall not detain you long by dwelling in detail on the prominent acts by which Lord Northbrook won the regard of Her Majesty's subjects in this country. They were the victories of peace, not of war, preventive rather than active, achievements, smoothing the path of progress and removing obstacles, rather than breaking fresh ground and taking up advanced positions. There is, moreover, this further difficulty in regard to some of his measures, that they were connected with questions about which controversy is still raging and on these subjects, whether in criticism or in praise, it would not become me to speak.

These acts were succinctly referred to in the address which was presented to Lord Northbrook on his departure from India, and it will not be out of place if I read to you a brief extract from that address, which will show in what light the meeting regarded the salient measures of his Viceroyalty.

"The administration of the finances rightly engaged your Lordship's first consideration. Strict economy continued to be enforced; a healthy equilibrium between income and expenditure was maintained; the impetus given to material progress under past administration by the execution of works of public utility was continued without recourse to additional taxation, or raising loans even to the amount spent within the last four years on public works extraordinary; substantial relief was afforded to the people by the remission of both imperial and local taxation; the income-tax, originally introduced as a war tax, and as a means of ordinary revenue utterly unsuited to the circumstances of this country, was allowed to expire, evoking the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude throughout the country non-agricultural cess was withdrawn in Bombay; the general house-tax was abandoned in Madras; the proposed increase of Municipal taxation in Bengal was disallowed the pandari tax was reduced in the Central Provinces; the Southern Customs line was abolished; and thus public burthens on all classes of the community, in all parts of the empire, were judiciously lessened without in the slightest degree impairing the strength and efficiency of the public

development of the principles of your financial [illegible] your Lordship, at the closing period of your [illegible] unconquered an enlightened and liberal commercial policy [illegible] highest con[illegible] capital, [illegible] for the products of India, and bless the tillers of the soil with new incentives to exertion. In carrying out this policy, your Lordship has not listened to the cries of any party, however powerful, and the high conscientiousness and single-minded zeal which have characterised your Lordship's action on the subject, have justly called forth the respect and admiration of all right-thinking men.

"During your Lordship's administration, peace has reigned from one end of the Empire to the other. In the discharge of your solemn and sacred trust, it was your Lordship's duty to enter into a diplomatic correspondence with the Court of Ava in consequence of a boundary dispute, and to interfere with the internal administration of the native State of Baroda. In the one case, by the maintenance of a moderate, though firm policy, the calamity of a war was averted. As regards the other, although considerable difference of opinion exists as to the means adopted for the accomplishment of the object aimed at, there is a consensus of opinion as to the purity of the intention of your Lordship's Government, and those intentions were amply vindicated by the restoration of the native raj, and the establishment of a native administration for the management of the State.

"A dire calamity befel the Bengal Provinces owing to the failure of the monsoon rains in 1873. Millions of people were threatened with imminent death from want of food. Your Lordship readily recognized the sovereign's duty to save them from starvation by stimulating and facilitating supplies of food, by providing labour for those who were able to work, and maintaining, at the expense of the State, those who could neither work nor obtain sustenance by any other means. The success of these benevolent measures was complete, and there was achieved a moral victory, which will always shine conspicuously in the pages of history, and which will always be cherished in grateful remembrance by the people of this country.

"The great principles of Indian policy, as you observe in this address, were clearly laid down by the gracious Proclamation which was issued by her Majesty on assuming the direct government if India—that England desires no territorial aggrandisement; that equal justice shall be dealt to all; that any attempt at disorder will be promptly repressed; that religious liberty shall be maintained, and that the feelings and interests of all classes and creeds shall be duly considered,— to these principles, as it is my duty, so it is my desire, strictly to adhere.

It will be observed that it was in his financial policy that the great majority of measures are enumerated, and that it was mainly through that policy that he won the confidence of the people, and surely he deserved to win it, for his policy was sound, and systematic, confident, quiet and strong, but, as I have said, he broke no new ground. I would observe that in his reply to the deputation he expressly deprecated the supposition that he had introduced any new departure in financial policy, or that his policy was anything but a continuation of that of his predecessors, and without trenching on the domain of political controversy, I may be allowed to observe that in this financial minute explaining why he abolished the income-tax, which he said was not required for the purpose of securing the safety of the finances under ordinary circumstances, he significantly added that "calamities such as war or famine have been left out of consideration, because provision must be made for them apart from any ordinary financial calculations, should the necessity unfortunately arise."

The necessity unfortunately has arisen. If in his time India did not escape one of these calamities, it was at least spared the double burthen of such an unequalled calamity as the famine which has recently desolated Southern India, followed by distress and high prices in almost all other parts of the country, and of a war which, though the first act of it ended in a triumphant success at a cost which in ordinary times would have been deemed insignificant, has yet been followed by a terrible disaster, a disaster, the shock of which affects the imagination as none since the sad days of 1857 has affected it, and which, whether it had its origin in deliberate treachery, or in a mere outbreak of unreasoning fanaticism, an upheaval, if I may call it so, of the uncontrollable and incalculable force of a human earthquake, must inevitably lay a heavy burthen on the finances of India, and a cruel weight of sorrow and anxiety on her responsible rulers. That Lord Northbrook, from the beginning, did not approve of the policy of the war, it would be affectation to deny, but I am sure that he would be the first, in the present aspect of affairs, to give his sympathy and encouragement to the Government of India in the sad task which they have before them, and would urge that, till that task be accomplished, they should receive the strenuous support, and sympathetic assistance, of every one who has the interests of India at heart.

In referring to Lord Northbrook's work in grappling with the famine of 1874, I am in less danger of trenching on forbidden ground. I can testify to the earnestness with which he studied every detail, and the important personal part which he took in the preliminary preparations. His intense earnestness in the matter, and his determination that nothing which foresight could do to save life should be left undone, was communicative, and like an electric stimulus, had its influence all down the line of organisation. I am very far from saying that there was no unnecessary expenditure, or that there were no mistakes of policy, but I say emphatically that, had it not been for Lord Northbrook's action, there would during some months have been as ghastly a mortality as there had been previously in Orissa, or as there has been subsequently elsewhere, and for his determination that this should not be so, all honour is due to him. Experience in famine management had then to be bought, and like all experience it was brought dearly. I trust that from the imperial endeavours of 1874, and the subsequent lamentable events of 1877 and 1878, the Famine Commission will have at length evolved something like a science of famine management, and perhaps the first axiom of that science will be that in future India cannot afford to meet famine on the same liberal scale as in 1874, but not on this account need we grudge to Lord Northbrook his due meed of praise for the self-denying earnestness, the skill, and the success, with which he grappled with what would otherwise have been a very terrible calamity.

The problem of giving to natives a larger share in the administration of the country was one which engaged Lord Northbrook's earnest attention, and which it is with my own knowledge that he had much at heart. He did not succeed in solving it. Nor do I look upon it as by any means solved yet, but he pushed it some way towards solution, and gave it a helping hand. In this, as well as the interest he took in native education; in the Magna Charta of which (the famous despatch of Sir C Wood,) Mr. Bell has told us that he took a part, and as Chancellor of the University, he saw what a goodly tree had sprung from this little seed. In this, as in his perpetuating native management at Baroda, and every one measure to which I have above referred, he showed clearly how thoroughly he had at heart the interests of the natives of India. He was prepared to work, not only for them, but through them, and with them, and not entirely over their heads; and it was this intellectual sympathy, no less than his urbanity, his munificence, his steady and conscientious adherence to duty, and his business-like qualities, which specially endeared him to the people of India, and which had its reward in their steadfast and sustained gratitude.

I was not in India, when the public meeting which led to this commemoration of Lord Northbrook's reign was held, but looking to the proceedings of that meeting, I learn that the initiative was taken by the British Indian Association, and though all classes, European and native, official and non-official, heartily joined in it, yet in its inception, progress, and completion, the movement was mainly a native movement, and a spontaneously expression of their admiration for Lord Northbrook's character. I regret, in looking at the list of speakers on that occasion, to see the gaps which three short years have made in their ranks. I may be permitted especially to deplore among those who have been taken from us the loss of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Rajah Ramanath Tagore and Rajah Degumber Mitter, who all took a prominent part at that meeting, but the numerous and influential assemblage round me this day, testifies that, the feelings of gratitude and admiration which prompted the erection of this statue are no less warmly felt now, than they were at the close of Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty, and the key to that gratitude and admiration is to be found in the words which Lord Northbrook uttered at the opening of his Viceroyalty and in his steadfast adherence to them. I congratulate the City of Calcutta on this worthy addition to the artistic monuments of its best and greatest rulers, and I congratulate not less the citizens of Calcutta on the feelings of administration and regard for what is most worthy of admiration and regard, which prompted them to erect it. It is now my duty to unveil the statue. (Applause.)

On the conclusion of this speech, Sir Steuart proceeded to unveil the statue, and the ceremony was completed by the guard presenting arms, and a salute being fired from the Fort. The statue is a full-sized figure in bronze, and is mounted on a handsome marble pedestal which has about the base four medallions bearing (in English and three vernacular) the following inscription: Thomas George Baring, G. M. S. I. Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872—75. Erected by public subscription.

One circumstance connected with the ceremony which though, perhaps, not contemplated in the official programme, as worthy of notice, is that, after the Europeans had left the place, large numbers of natives came up to the statue, and greeted it with reverent *salaams*.

MONEY MARKET.

(*September* 27, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	10	*a*	93	12
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	99	0	*a*	99	4
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)... ..	,,	95	8	*a*	96	0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.					
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	99	10	*a*	99	12
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	99	10	*a*	99	12

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	7	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	... Rs.	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	... ,,	107	8	*a*	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	.. ,,	108	0	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	... ,,	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	.. ,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	... ,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	... ,,	102	0	*a*	102	4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOUSFSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Northern Bengal State Railway Darjeeling.....	45	0	0
Lala Sib Doyal B. A.. Hassangabad.....	16	9	0
Nawab Mohamed Ali Khan, Jahangirabad.....	13	4	0
Executive Engineer, Dacca.....	4	0	0
Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Julpigore	6	0	0
M. Johnston Esq., for P. and G. State Railway.....	22	8	0
J. Anderson Esq., C. S.....	13	4	0
Roy Annoda Prosad Roy Bahadur, Cassimbazar...	13	4	0
Lingham Lucksmaji Esq., Vizagapatam.....	10	0	0
Baboo Jogotchunder Shome, Alipore	5	0	0
,, Chundersekor Mookerjee, Umballa.....	13	4	0
,, Gobind Ram, Allahabad.....	13	4	0
,, Bunwarylal Bose, Lahore.....	1	0	0
,, Denonath Gangoly, Saidpore.....	15	0	0
,, Kumar Dowlut Chunder Roy, Cassipore.....	13	4	0
,, Gobindprosad Boral, Dinagepore.....	20	0	0
,, Krishnachunder Dutt, Fureedpore.....	11	0	0
,, Ashootosh Mookerjee, Modhoobani.....	10	0	0
,, Poornochunder Bose, Julpigoree.....	5	12	0
,, Bhuboneshar Singh, Gya.....	13	4	0
,, Adhar Chunder Chatterjee, Barielly.....	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 24, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr, C. A. S. Bedford re appointed to act, until further orders as an Assistant Commissioner in the Sungoo division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. Bedford will also act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners with effect from the above date.

Mr. R. H. Pawsey Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 20th ultimo, *vice* Mr. W. S. Wells.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. R. H. Pawsey.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 21st ultimo, *vice* Mr. J. Kelleher.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 19th August 1879 :—

Mr. F. R. S. Collier. | Mr. A. J. Primrose.
Mr. H. Farrer.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 19th August 1879 :—

Mr. D. Cameron. | Mr. D. B. Allen
Mr. H. P. Peterson.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is allowed leave for one and a half months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th proximo.

Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is transferred to Maldah.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Dacca district.

In supersession of the orders of the 16th July last, Babo Okhoy Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector

Naraingunge, Dacca, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Officiating Assistant Commissioner Palamow, Lohardugga, is vested, under Section 35, Act VIII(B.C.) of 1878, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under that Act.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred temporarily to Pakour in those pergunnahs.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Moulvi Anwaruddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. F. W. J. Rees, C. S., twenty-two days' extension of furlough.

Mr. Ameer Ali, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate and Coroner of Calcutta, is allowed leave for fifteen months, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act until further orders, as a Presidency Magistrate and as Coroner of Calcutta, with effect from such date as he may relieve Mr. Ameer Ali.

Baboo Jadub Chounder Ghose, Deputy Collector, employed on settlement work in Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for acquiring land required for public purposes in that district.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the First Grade, with effect from the 16th July last, *vice* the Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Noakhally, on leave, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade in that district, *vice* Mr. J. B. Worgan.

Mr. G. E. Porter, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, but will continue to act until further orders in his present appointment.

Advertisements.

Notice.

A Meeting of the subscribers to the Ramgopal Ghose Memorial Fund will be held at the Rooms of the British Indian Association on Wednesday next the 1st October 1879 at 5 P. M,. for the purpose of fixing the places for the location of the Memorial bust and picture.

TARENY CHURN BANERJEE,
RAJENDER DUTT,
Honorary Secretaries,
Ramgopal Ghose Memorial Fund.

Notice.

A Meeting of the subscribers to the Kaviraj Romanath Sen Memorial Fund will be held at the rooms of the British Indian Association on Wednesday next the 1st October 1879 at 5-30 P. M., for the final disposal of the Fund.

KRISTODAS PAL.

BIRTH.

At Lahore on the 19th September, the wife of Babu Bunwarilal Bose, Pay Master Punjab Northern State Railway, of a son.

NOTICE.

On and from 1st October next, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers and their luggages will be booked through from Azimgunge station on the Nulhati State Railway to all stations on the East Indian Railway and *Vice Versa*. The through-fares will be made up of the local fares.

Calcutta, *The 26th September* 1879. } R. G. MOOKERJEE, *Manager.*

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that a plot of Government land lying on the east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road near the village Kamarhatee, Agorpara Thannah Baranagur, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs and measuring more or less 8 bigahs and 18 cottas of standard measurement formerly occupied by the Military Department for the purpose of encamping ground and commonly known as the site of Coxe's Bungalow, bounded on the North by the garden land and jheel of the late Sir Rajah Radha Kant Deb Bahadoor, on the south and east by the garden land of Baboo Punchanon Mookerjee, and on the west by the Barrakpore Trunk Road will be sold fee simple to the highest bidder at the office of the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, at 2 P. M,. Monday the 10th November 1879, subject to the practice and procedure for payment and recovery of purchase money under the provisions of Act XI of 1859 and Act VII (B. C.) 1868.

T. E. COXHEAD.
Offg. Collector.

WANTED.

By the District Road Cess Committee Tipperah three overseers on salaries of Rs. 80 Rs. 70 and Rs. 60 respectively with a conditional travelling allowance of Rs. 20 per month. None but overseers passed and trained in the P. W. D. need apply. Applications stating age, previous employment &c., will be received up to the (10th) October. Candidates appointed will have to join their respective appointments on receipt of their appointment letters.

F. JONES.
Chairman,
Dt. R. C. Committee Tipperah.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR EXECUTION OF EARTH-WORK ON THE FOLLOWING ROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF BOGRA.

	No. of Miles.	*Earth-work.*	*Turfing.*
Chattiangram Road.....	26	12,00,000	1,75,000
Sultanpore	3	5,25,000	1,75,000
Serajgunje	24	10,00,000	50,000
Sheriakandy.....	13	11,00,000	...
Nattore	13	4,00,000	...
Dinagepore	45	15,00,000	3,00,000
Mahstan Shibgunje	5	80,000	...
Chandpore	1	6,000	...
Phooldighi	1	25,000	...
Mattidaly	1	20,000	...
Rangpore	17	8,00,000	...
Total		67,10,000	7,00,000

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned for any portion of the work in P. W. Form No. 7th before the 15th Proximo. Earnest money in currency notes (*vide*) P. W. Form No. 7th should accompany each tender.

Tenders will be opened on the 15th Proximo and those whose tenders are accepted will be required to commence work from the 1st of November next.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

E. STAPLES,
District Engineer Bogra.

Bogra, 20th September 1872.

গুপ্ত-লিপি।

দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে; মূল্য ১৲; ডাক মাসুল /০।

প্রথম খণ্ড—মূল্য ১।০; ডাক মাসুল /১০।

গুপ্তলিপি-লেখক-প্রণীত "চতুরা" উপন্যাস /৫।

কলিকাতা—শ্যামপুকুর ষ্ট্রীট ৩৮ নং নূতন বাঙ্গালা যন্ত্রালয়ে, ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে ও চীনা বাজার ৩৯ নং পদ্মচন্দ্র নাথের দোকানে পাওয়া যায়।

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM ASSAM.

A combined Steamer and Tonga Service has been established between Kownea on the Northern Bengal State Railway, and Dhubri on the Bramahpootra.

A Steamer leaves Kownea after the arrival of the mail train on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and passengers may expect to reach Dhubri on the same evening.

A Steamer leaves Dhubri at 5 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the corresponding steamer on the river Tiesta reaching Kownea in time for the mail train which leaves at 6 P. M.

THROUGH-FARES

1 Seat in Tonga, upper class in Steamer with 12 seers of luggage	Rs.	10	0	0
3rd class in Steamer only.....	„	1	0	0
1 seat in Bullock carriage.....	„	2	0	0

Luggage, which should be sent one day-ahead, per maund 14 annas.

For further particulars apply to the "Agent Dhubri service" Kownea or to the Engineer-in-Chief Northern Bengal State Railway.

JAMES G. LINDSAY, LIEUTT. COLL. R. E.
Engineer-in-Chief N. B. State Railway.

PATNA GYA STATE RAILWAY.

From 15th September.—There will be a double Train Service daily. Trains will leave Terminal Stations as under:

		A. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.
UP.	Bankipore Dep.	5 15	11 40	DOWN.	Gya Dep.	5 0	11 15
	Gya Arr.	9 35	P. M. 4 0		Bankipore Arr.....	9 20	P. M. 3 38

During the pilgrimage Season Trains will leave Bankipore at 5-15 A. M., 6-40 A. M., 11-40 A. M., and 1-0 P. M., for Gya; and leave Gya at 5-0 A. M., 6-45 A. M., 11-15 A. M., and 1-10 P. M., for Bankipore Pilgrims booking through from Bankipore to Gya may break journey at Poonpoon for 24 hours to bathe.

Every comfort and convenience is guaranteed to Passengers, and Merchants are assured of prompt despatch of their Goods:

W. MOWBRAY JOHNSTON,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Bankipore, 8th September, 1879.

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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None need apply who have not passed the D. P. W. Accountants' Examinations.

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NOTICE.

As Part 2nd of my "Comprehensive Key to Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare," which is yet in the Press, is swelling to a size larger than I expected it would, I am obliged to raise the price from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 a copy complete in two parts, exclusive of postage. Part 1st is already out, and is rapidly selling away. Early orders are requested.

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR.

Calcutta, Shambazar, Gopee Mohun Dutt's Lane No. 28, 19th Septe mber, 1879.

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Price of Piping per foot As. 12, Re. 1, 1-4
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Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose Rs. 950.

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